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REPORT
OF THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
FOR
1892-93.

COMPLIMENTARY



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REPORT
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PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency during the year under report. I visited Gwalior in August 1892, and again in March 1893. From Gwalior I went in August to Simla to attend a conference on dacoity matters, and on my return journey I visited Bhopal. In November 1892 I left Indore for the annual tour and marched through Manpur, Dhar, Sirdarpur, Jhabua and Pitlawad in the Bhopawar Agency to Rutlam. From Rutlam I proceeded through the Western Malwa Agency, visiting Sailana, Piploda, Jaora, Mand-saur, Neemuch and Sitamau. From Sitamau I marched into the Bhopal Agency and visited the Chiefs of Khilchipur, Rajgarh, Maksundangarh, Narsingarh, Kurwai and other places. I arrived at Bhopal in February and after visiting Her Highness the Begam returned to Indore through Sehore and Dewas. With a few exceptions I saw every Chief and all the important Thakurs or Bhumias in the three Agencies. The condition of all the States, except Sailana and Sitamau, appeared to be satisfactory.

2. The rainfall last season was sufficient everywhere and in some places excessive. The *kharif* crop was injured by a long break at the commencement, and by excessive rain at the close, of the season. The *rabi* crops were at first most promising, and the wheat, gram, and other cold weather crops, which I saw during my tour in the Bhopawar, Western Malwa, and Bhopal Agencies, were remarkably good. Some injury was caused by frost and by rain and hail; but on the whole the harvest has been good.

3. The Gwalior State has been fairly well administered, but there are still too many dacoities. The Educational Department continues to improve under the management of Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan Ahmedi, member of Council. The number of schools has increased from 175 to 183 and of students from 10,216 to 11,116. There are six students receiving technical education at the Mayo School of Art at Lahore. Balwant Rao Bhaya Sahib Sindia has had charge of the Public Works Department, which has done good work. There is, however, too much delay on the part of the Council in sanctioning works for which grants appear in the Budget. The Administration have shown

a readiness to construct feeder roads for the railway, and under the able superintendence of the Chief Engineer, Mr Harris, much useful work has been done. The Memorial Hospital and the College at Lashkar are approaching completion. They are beautiful buildings and reflect great credit on Mr. Harris, who designed them. Surgeon Major Crofts continues to conduct the Medical Department satisfactorily. Four new hospitals are under construction. The army has been kept in good order by General Kashi Rao Surve, and the Imperial Service Cavalry continue to improve under the supervision of Captain Edwards. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. At the close of the financial year (June 5th, 1892) the cash balance, exclusive of investments, amounted to four crores and eighty-eight lakhs. The expenditure during the year was heavy owing to the marriages of His Highness and his sister. The President, Bapu Sahib Jadu, has occasionally been prevented by indisposition from taking an active part in the administration. In all important matters he has been ready to seek the advice of the Resident.

4. The Revenue Department has been presided over by Sintoba Sahib Temak. The most important event in the year in this Department was the transfer of all settlement operations to the charge of Colonel Pitcher. A regular settlement of three districts was being conducted by Muhammad Kasim Khan, and two other officers were engaged in making a summary settlement of six districts. The Council were of opinion that the regular settlement was unsatisfactory and that the so-called summary settlements were too elaborate and too expensive. It was decided, therefore, to stop all these settlement operations and to make over to Colonel Pitcher the task of completing the survey and preparing all the papers and statistics required for the assessment. The Council have, in my opinion, acted wisely in giving Colonel Pitcher the charge of the settlement.

5. The Judicial Courts disposed of a considerable amount of business and the file of pending cases is satisfactory. I have impressed on the Council the importance of insisting that grave offences, such as dacoity, are not leniently punished, and I am glad to acknowledge the readiness with which they have accepted my advice. The Chief Justice, Munshi Sohan Lall, has been directed to consider the propriety of the sentences passed by the subordinate Courts and a number of cases have been revised by him. The Prant Judges, Gobind Rao Vasudeo Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, have disposed of a large number of suits and have given satisfaction.

6. Considerable progress has been made with the Goona-Bina Railway, and work is also proceeding on the Bhopal-Ujjein line. It was intended that the latter line should be constructed at the expense of the Gwalior State. Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, however, expressed a desire to pay herself for the construction of the portion of the line which runs through Bhopal territory, and the Council have acceded to her request.

7. His Highness the Maharaja Sindia has enjoyed good health during the year and made satisfactory progress. He has now been given the charge of the Palace Department. A considerable sum of money is expended annually in this Department, the management of which will, it is hoped, afford His Highness an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of business and accounts, and some practical experience in administration. His Highness visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta in January.

8. I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the small State of Khaniadhana, which is under the Resident at Gwalior. The Chief wisely consented to appoint Pandit Shri Narayan as his Kamdar. The finances of the State are now in a satisfactory condition, and there is a small credit balance. There has been a decided improvement in the criminal administration.

9. The affairs of the Indore State have been conducted satisfactorily. His Highness the Maharaja has continued to devote his attention to the Revenue Department, and during the last cold weather he inspected the northern portion of his territories. The assessment there was found to be high, and a considerable reduction was made in the revenue demand. The building of the new College is nearly completed, and under Mr. Cholmondeley's careful supervision the institution will, there is every reason to believe, be a success. Progress has been made with the training of the Imperial Service Troops. The criminal administration has been satisfactory, and the State has been tolerably free from violent crime. During the year 18 dacoities were reported, but few of them were of a serious description. Rao Bahadur Khanderao Chimam Rao Bedarkar continued to hold the office of Diwan.

10. The Dewas State, Senior Branch, has been managed by Rao Bahadur V. Kunte, Superintendent of the State, under the supervision of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General. Her Highness Tara Raja Sahiba, the Raja's only Rani, who was a sister of His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, died at Dewas on 1st April 1893, after a lingering illness.

It was estimated last year that the State debt would be reduced to ₹91,436 by the end of 1892-93. Owing however to the unforeseen expenses connected with the illness and death of the Rani, the savings available for the repayment of the debts have fallen short of expectation and the balance of debt on the 31st May 1893 will amount to ₹1,11,679-2-3, exclusive of interest, which will be about ₹3,000.

11. The Dewas State, Junior Branch, was, on the death of His Highness the Raja Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Powar, taken under superintendence during the minority of the present Raja, Mulhar Rao Baba Sahib Powar. The principal event in the year has been the installation on the 22nd of September 1892 of the Raja by the Agent to the Governor General. The young Raja is a student at the Rajkumar College at Indore and is making satisfactory progress.

The annual income of the State is a little over 3½ lakhs. The expenditure for the year, including money spent in repaying debts, amounted in round numbers to ₹3,37,600. The closing balance for 1892-93 is estimated at ₹82,732-14-4. Debts to the extent of ₹30,681-7-2 were admitted and paid off during the year. Claims amounting to ₹28,944-12-8 are under examination. The State has still ₹3,66,800 invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. One case of dacoity occurred during the year.

12. The Bhopal State has been well administered except as regards the suppression of dacoity. It is disappointing to find that the number of dacoities in the State have seriously increased, 26 being reported this year as compared with 6 reported in the previous year. I personally drew the attention of Her Highness to the prevalence of violent crime in her State, and she assured me that efforts would be made to arrest the offenders. Of the 26 dacoities, 16 were committed between the 1st of November and the 1st of April. The police have succeeded in arresting 60 persons charged with having committed dacoity, and it is hoped that order will again be restored. Her Highness entertained His Excellency the Viceroy at the Bhopal railway station in October, and in February she gave an entertainment at Bhopal to celebrate the remission of the obligation of presenting a nazar to the Viceroy. The Educational and Medical Institutions in the State are doing good work. The Leper Hospital which Her Highness maintains near Sehore is well managed by Dr. Dane, and a favourable account is given of the Hospital for Women which Miss Niebel superintends in Bhopal city. The Imperial Service Troops are rapidly improving in efficiency. The office of Minister was held during the year by Munshi Imtyaz Ali.

13. The condition of the minor States in the Bhopal Agency continues to be fairly satisfactory. The Chiefs of Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur are competent administrators, but they are not sufficiently alive to the importance of a good criminal administration and of exercising an efficient control over the Moghias and criminal tribes in their territories. The Nawab of Kurwai has been given the charge of his State, and has not shown a decided capacity for governing it. Dacoities were more numerous in the minor States, 15 cases being reported, as compared with 7 in the preceding year.

14. No change of importance has occurred in the States of the Bhopawar Agency. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar suffered last year from a stroke of paralysis. He has recovered as much as can be expected, but still remains in Indore. The prolonged absence of His Highness has somewhat impaired the efficiency of the administration. The financial condition of the Jhabua State is not satisfactory. The revenue does not much exceed the expenditure, and it is difficult to pay off the debts which were incurred by the Chief. His Highness has shown a good spirit and has supported the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikaji, who continues to manage the State with ability. The young Rana of Ali Rajpur is studying at the Indore Residency College, and is a promising boy. The financial condition of this State improves under the management of the Thakur of Jakhnaoda. The Rana of Barwani has quarrelled with his Diwan, but the affairs of the State do not give much trouble, and the financial position is sound. The Rana of Jobat manages a part of his State with the assistance of the Diwan, and is said to take an interest in the work. During the year under report the deaths of the Thakurs of Dotria and Bakhtgarh were announced.

There were no serious dacoities in this Agency, but the number of offences reported showed a slight increase.

15. The Western Malwa Agency has sustained a great loss in the death of Colonel Buller. He had an intimate acquaintance with the Chiefs and was deservedly popular with them. The death of the Raja of Rutlam, which took place in January last, is much to be regretted. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., was a good administrator and was much respected. He has been succeeded by his son, Sujjan Singh, who is now studying at the Indore Residency College, and will, I hope, be hereafter as good a ruler as his father. The financial condition of the Rutlam State is satisfactory and the administration is being conducted under the Political Agent's supervision by Khan Bahadur Kursetji Rustamji, who was appointed by the late Raja. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan has managed the affairs of the Jaora State and has been well supported by His Highness the Nawab. The State debt now amounts to about 3 lakhs. A marriage has been arranged between the Nawab's daughter and His Highness the Nawab of Rampur. The affairs of Sailana are in an unsatisfactory condition and the debt amounts to over a lakh of rupees. The condition of Sitamau goes from bad to worse. The Chief is in the hands of intriguers and owes a considerable debt in addition to several instalments of the tribute which he is bound to pay to the Gwalior State. Kesri Singh, the Thakur of Piploda, has, on attaining his majority, been placed in charge of his estate. He was educated at the Residency College and will, I think, do well. There was a slight decrease in the number of dacoities reported from this Agency. The Jaora State showed an improvement and of the total number (26) 14 dacoities occurred in Gwalior and 9 in Indore territory.

16. Colonel Robertson has during the year superintended the Rewah State with judgment and ability. The revenue is increasing, and it will be possible to increase the expenditure on important public works. The office of Diwan

has been held by Lall Ramanaj Parshad Singh, C.I.E., a Sardar of the State, and more extended powers have been conferred on the Council, so as to prepare them for the time when the Maharaja will undertake the administration. His Highness visited Calcutta in the cold weather, and afterwards proceeded to Dumraon, when the final ceremonies of his marriage were concluded.

Of the minor States Nagode continues to attract attention. The condition of this State has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

17. I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the condition of the Bundelkhand States. His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha continued to govern his State with firmness and ability. There were only two petty dacoities in Orchha territory during the year, and the Darbar succeeded in capturing many of the dacoits who were at large. In Panna the administration has not been so good, but crime is now suppressed, and it is to be hoped that the Maharaja will not allow his State to relapse into disorder. The Bijawar Darbar is not strong and required a good deal of assistance from the Agency to control the Thakurs, who abetted dacoity. Order was preserved in Datia and Ajaigarh, but the Darbars of both States allowed dacoits to take shelter in their territories. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh has now exerted himself to redeem the character of his administration, and the Maharaja of Datia will, I hope, follow His Highness' example. A favourable report is given of the Charkhari State. This was the first year of the Maharaja's administration. The Ohhatarpur State was specially harassed by the dacoit Durg Sing. His Highness the Raja has shown much energy and the measures taken by him met with considerable success. The Rao of Alipura allowed the dacoits to shelter in his territory. He has, however, recognized his obligation to suppress crime, and has assisted in securing the arrest of the outlaw Durg Sing. For the whole of Bundelkhand 39 dacoities were reported during the year, and of these 27 occurred in the first six months. The number reported in the preceding year was 59, and in the year before that 94.

18. In the Goona Agency the only matter calling for notice is dacoity. This Agency is subject to inroads of dacoits from Rajputana, and the petty Chiefs are unable to maintain an efficient police. Ten dacoities were committed in the Gwalior district of Bajrangarh and 10 in the small estates.

19. There is an increase in the number of dacoities reported during the year for the whole of Central India. The total number is 250, as compared with 194 in 1891-92 and 302 in 1890-91. For this increase the States of Gwalior and Bhopal are principally responsible. The number of dacoities reported by Gwalior is 105, as compared with 71, the number reported in 1891-92. The worst returns were from the Isagarh district, where 19 dacoities were committed. The increase of crime in the Bhopal State has been already noticed. Both Gwalior and Bhopal are exposed to the inroads of dacoits from other States and from British India, but I think that the Darbars should do more to preserve the peace. In both States efforts are being made to capture the dacoits, and in Bhopal a good many arrests have been made and a number of dacoits have been convicted. The Moghias in the Bhopal Agency began to plunder again, but the Political Agent took active measures against them. The capture of a large number of these dacoits by the Superintendent of Sehore will no doubt produce a good effect.

20. In Bundelkhand dacoity has been almost completely suppressed. At first efforts were made to induce the Chiefs to restore order in their States. I constantly impressed on them the necessity of reforming their administration, and they were induced to unite their forces in the joint pursuit of the dacoits throughout the country without regard to jurisdiction or territorial limits.

The General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, also placed at our disposal the services of several of his native officers to conduct the operations and to lead the contingent of sepoys and cavalry supplied by the States. These measures were attended with some success. The Raja of Chhatarpur took strong measures against those who harboured dacoits, and the outlaw Durg Singh had to withdraw for a time to the Hamirpur district. Another leader, Bikramajit, was shot in June, 1892, by some Chhatarpur Thakurs. In the following September Maharaj Singh, a notorious outlaw, was killed at Bijawar, and besides these many other leading dacoits had been killed or arrested before the cold weather began. Of the total number of dacoities (39) reported for the year only 17 occurred in the last nine months and a decided advance had been made in suppressing crime. The Dacoity Department officers, however, were not supported, as they should have been, by some of the Darbars. Influential Thakurs and even State officials either helped the dacoits or neglected to take any measures against them, and in some cases the conduct of the Chiefs themselves was open to grave suspicion. There were still several notorious outlaws at large, and it was not improbable that a fresh outbreak of crime might occur in the cold weather. I therefore proposed that Mr. Hankin, the District Superintendent of Police of the Saugor district, should be appointed at the expense of the States as a special officer for the suppression of dacoity in Bundelkhand. To this proposal the General Superintendent agreed, and it was approved by the Government of India. Mr. Hankin took charge of the operations against the dacoits on the 7th of November 1892. He has worked with great energy and skill, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces assisted him by taking measures to prevent dacoits from obtaining shelter in British India. The gangs which principally troubled Bundelkhand have now been broken up, and there is only one leading outlaw, Sultan Singh, who has not been captured. For the arrest of this dacoit the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Gwalior Council, the Indore Darbar and the Political Agent of Bundelkhand are taking joint action, which I hope will soon be successful.

21. During the greater part of the year under report Colonel Wilson had charge of the Bundelkhand Agency. The operations against the dacoits were superintended by him and during his absence on leave by Captain Herbert, and for the success obtained up to the time of Mr. Hankin's appointment these officers are entitled to much credit. Dr. Lethbridge, the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, has afforded me and the Political Agents constant and valuable assistance.

22. For the trial of persons arrested for committing dacoity in Bundelkhand, Captain Rooke, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, was invested with special powers. Since the first outbreak of dacoity in Bundelkhand in 1890-91 up to the 31st March 1893, 529 persons have been brought to trial in the Sessions court at Nowgong or in the Native States for offences in connection with dacoity, and 392 persons have been convicted. Of those convicted 128 were subjects of British India; 51, 18, 36 and 23 persons belonging to the Jhansi, Hamirpur, Saugor and Lalitpur districts respectively. The number of persons convicted in 1890-91 was 84, in 1891-92, 190 and in 1892-93, 118. There are now at Nowgong 86 men awaiting trial for dacoity or for offences connected with dacoity.

23. With regard to the progress of education there is nothing new to report. At Indore the Indore State High School, the Canadian Mission School and the Residency School are doing well; and the schools at Dhar, Rewah, Rutlam, Chhatarpur and Charkhari maintain their reputation. There are excellent schools at Sehore for boys and girls which are maintained by contributions

from the Bhopal Agency local fund, subscriptions from some of the Native States, and fees paid by the pupils. The Residency College at Indore is well attended. The young Rajas of Dewas and Rutlam, the Rana of Ali Rajpur, the brother of the Nawab of Rampur and a number of young Thakurs are studying there, and the management of the institution under Mr. Gunion is satisfactory.

24. The Imperial roads of the Agency are reported to be in good order. Efforts have been made to promote the construction of feeder roads for the railways. The construction of a road from Katora railway station on the Indian Midland Railway to the town of Kurwai has been commenced at the cost of the local funds. The Gwalior Council have, with praiseworthy liberality, promised to continue this road from Kurwai to the border of the Seronj pargana of Tonk, a great grain-producing country. The Tonk Darbar have been asked to construct the rest of the road to Seronj, but have not yet replied. The Gwalior and Bhopal Darbars are constructing other feeder roads, and in Bundelkhand the Datia State is making a road from Sonagir railway station to the sacred hill of the same name. The Samthar Darbar have almost completed a road from Samthar to Moth station on the Indian Midland Railway, and the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Darbars have agreed to construct a road from Lauri to Mahoba.

25. The operations connected with the Census of 1891 terminated on the 31st January 1893. All the compilation sheets except those for Caste and Occupation were completed by the middle of May 1892. The greater part of the staff was then dispensed with, and the attention of the office concentrated on Tables XVI, XVII and XVIII. These were very long and tedious to compile, but were finished in manuscript in October 1892. The cost to the Imperial Government of the Census in Central India is estimated in round numbers at Rs. 43,000. It is satisfactory to observe that the Superintendent of Census Operations notes that all the States have co-operated in the census in a way which showed that they appreciated the advantages to be derived from it. The State of Rewah, it is said, carried out all its own census arrangements with a degree of accuracy and despatch which would have done credit to many districts in British India.

26. Eight hundred and sixty-one Vilayatis were shown in last year's report to be in Malwa and the tract immediately north of the Narbada. From the reports received this year from the Agencies comprising this tract, the number of these foreigners appears to have fallen to 432. This decrease shows that the Darbars discourage the employment of Vilayatis in their territories. During the year twelve Vilayatis were removed from Central India and sent back to their homes.

INDORE RESIDENCY : }
The 29th May 1893. }

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY : }
The 1st August 1893. }

E. S. REYNOLDS, Col.,
Offg. Agent to the Governor General
in Central India.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report on the Gwalior Residency for 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL.

The commencement of the rains was retarded. Only 1 inch and 44 cents fell in June. In July the rainfall was good and amounted to 10 inches and 47 cents. In August it was 15 inches and 99 cents, and in September 7 inches and 47 cents. By the gauge kept at the Residency the total fall of the year was 38 inches and 24 cents, and it was sufficient and well distributed.

The *kharif* crop was good on the whole, but the *rabi* is reported to be only an average crop, having been damaged in some parts by hail and winter rains.

The prices of food grains were fairly steady.

The public health was good, and there was no epidemic disease except some cases of cholera in the autumn in certain districts of Northern and Eastern Gwalior and in Lashkar city.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and His Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria, visited Gwalior on the 24th and 29th January 1893 respectively, and were accorded suitable receptions. Both these visits took place during His Highness the Maharaja's absence in Calcutta.

3. The Agent to the Governor General visited Gwalior on 23rd August 1892, and again on 16th March 1893.

4. Lieutenant Colonel D. W. K. Barr proceeded on seven months' special leave on 18th April 1892 and was succeeded by Colonel J. Biddulph. On return from leave Colonel Barr was appointed to officiate as Resident in Kashmir; and Colonel Biddulph continued to officiate as Resident at Gwalior till the 6th January 1893, when he was transferred to Baroda, and I relieved him.

5. Colonel J. Biddulph was on tour for sixteen days in December 1892, and visited parts of the Gwalior districts of Narwar and Bhandar.

II.—POLITICAL.

6. *Gwalior State*.—His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, accompanied by myself, the Maharani Regent, the President of the Council of Regency, and some of the principal Sardars, visited Calcutta in January 1893, at the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness stayed in Calcutta for about a fortnight, and returned to Lashkar on 1st February 1893.

During his stay at Calcutta His Highness paid several visits to His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness also visited His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Members of Council, and the Foreign Secretary; he saw the Mint, the Fort, the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the High Court and many other places of interest. The Maharaja enjoyed the visit heartily and was greatly benefited by it in every way. His Highness gave donations, aggregating Rs10,000, to various charitable institutions in Calcutta.

7. His Highness has continued his education under Mr. Johnstone, but on this subject a separate report has been submitted.

Dharam Narain, the Assistant Tutor, died during the year, but it has not been thought advisable to fill his place. His Highness, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, has been placed in charge of the Kherij Mashahera or Palace Department, in order to give him some practical knowledge of the working of official business. Both His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Regent are on very friendly terms with the Residency.

8. The administration has been conducted during the year by the Council of Regency, and their proceedings submitted to me as usual.

During the four months that I have been in charge, I have found them extremely amenable, and they have most cheerfully adopted any suggestions made to them for the suppression of crime, etc. They have agreed to all the proposals made by the Superintendent of the Moghias for the settlement of these people, sanctioning a sum of Rs6,000 instead of the Rs2,500 agreed to last year. For this I think they deserve credit, as it is not a matter in which they naturally take much interest. They, however, seem to be becoming more alive to the desirability of taking decisive measures for the repression of organized and violent crime.

The President and Members of the Council have, without exception, been very cordial in their relations with the Residency during my short tenure of office; and I trust this may continue.

I am glad to have this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Raghunath Rao Yadoo, Secretary to the Council.

9. The Imperial Service Cavalry seems to be progressing satisfactorily. They were inspected in March by Mr. Crosthwaite, and presented a very smart appearance. The officers appear to be acquainted with their parade duties, and the men work very steadily. The horses are not all that could be desired; but this will improve. Captain Edwards, the Inspecting Officer, has just purchased a number of remounts from Bombay.

Lines have been sanctioned for the two regiments at a cost of Rs1,70,000.

RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

10. *Goono-Bina Railway*.—A special report showing the progress made in the construction of the Goona-Bina line, during the year under report, has been separately submitted to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India in the Public Works Department. The following statement gives the expenditure incurred on the several heads during the year:—

		R
Survey plant and establishment	.	57,191
Earthwork	.	1,21,283
Bridge-work	{ Major Rs1,91,359 Minor „ 23,040 }	2,14,399

Carried over . 3,92,873

	<i>R</i>
Brought forward	3,92,878
Road crossings	97
Ballast	17,220
Station and offices	64
Station and office furniture	341
Direction	37,343
Engineering	95,680
Stores	4,002
Audit and accounts	3,296
Medical and sanitation	7,177
	<hr/> 5,58,093
<i>Add—Miscellaneous advances</i>	6,57,713
	<hr/> 12,15,806
<i>Deduct—Deposits</i>	2,026
	<hr/> 12,13,780
	<hr/> <hr/>

During the year under report, Mr. Edward J. Moore, Engineer-in-Chief, Goona-Bina Railway, was transferred to Assam, and Mr. P. T. S. Large succeeded him.

The Gwalior Darbar have agreed to cede the civil and criminal jurisdiction over the line to the British Government.

The same type of permanent way on the Goona-Bina Railway line as is in use on the Indian Midland Railway was, as recommended by the Government of India, adopted by the Gwalior Darbar.

All land in British India required for the Goona-Bina Railway has been granted free of cost.

The Gwalior Darbar have expressed their desire to have the Goona-Bina line constructed by their own Engineer-in-Chief; and not to make it over to the Indian Midland Railway Company.

With regard to the working of the line, the terms offered by the Indian Midland Railway Company are still under consideration of the Darbar.

11. *Ujjein-Bhopal Railway.*—Mr. W. Sherman, the Engineer-in-Chief, Ujjein-Bhopal Railway, reports as follows on the work done on the Ujjein Bhopal line during the year:—

Survey.—At the end of the official year 1891-92 the estimates of direct line and Shahjapur Alternative had been sent in, and the small staff available put on to flood investigations of the Niwaj and Bari Kali Sindh rivers, for which there was no time during the previous year, and running trial lines between Berchha and Tajpur (26 miles) and again between Tajpur and Maksi (15 miles). The first line proved to be very heavy and had to be abandoned. The second it was thought would have to be abandoned, owing to its greater length (by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) than original line, and a line between the two seemed one which, while as short as the original line, would be better by saving some heavy bridging in the vicinity of the *Chhoti* Kali Sindh and Tilar rivers. This was left to be done during present season, the staff being then put on to the permanent alignment of those parts of the line which were common to both direct and alternative projects, *viz.* Ujjein to Tajpur 10 miles, and Bhopal to a point 46 miles from same, near the village of Chakrod in Shujalpur pargana. This work was just got through before the monsoons set in. Meanwhile I had left for Simla to be referred to by Consulting Engineer for State Railways, who was then considering the project and whose note on same has since been received. During the monsoons the staff was engaged in getting up land plans and schedules, longitudinal and cross sections, earthwork quantities, etc., of the permanent work. This was not got through until the end of November, by which time sanction to direct project had been received. Since then staff has been engaged on field work and land acquisition. The whole of

the land required from near Ujjein to Tajpur (8 miles) has been acquired, as also has that between the Parbati and Chakrod; but the 6 miles in guaranteed villages has not been formally handed over yet by the Political Agent of Bhopal. All work about to be begun in Bhopal territory was deferred by order of the Agent to the Governor General in November last, and up to date this restriction has not been removed, excepting for the temporary quarters at Sehore, land for which was only handed over on 23rd February last, and work on which is now in progress. Earthwork was started in miles 38 to 46 (from Bhopal) towards the end of February, and since then in waste land in the guaranteed villages, the total quantity to date being 1,656,000 cubic feet. It is a particularly light section, and it is believed that the whole between miles 32 and 46 (from Bhopal) will be finished this month."

"A strong party has been at work since about Christmas in putting in the final line between Chakrod and Tajpur, 57 miles. The field work has just been finished and the plans, etc., are in progress. It is hoped that by end of next month work will be in progress continuously from Bhopal to the Bari Kali Sindh 68 miles, and from Ujjein to Tajpur (8 miles); 2 miles next to Ujjein having been left untouched until the station arrangements there can be finally settled, which cannot be until it is known which Company is to work the line."

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred during the year on several heads :—

	R
Survey	5,219
Plant	16,427
Establishment	85,812
Earthwork on <i>Head-quarters Division</i>	3,466
Ditto „ <i>Ujjein</i> „	341
Tools and plant	195
Direction	3,404
Engineering	4,094
Medical and sanitation	1,184
Miscellaneous advances	472
	<hr/>
	1,20,614
	<hr/>

With regard to the cession of land for the construction of the Ujjein-Bhopal Railway, a difficulty arose in respect of the cession of land in Bhopal territory. The original proposal was that the Gwalior Darbar was to provide the funds, and the Government of India to construct the line as a State railway, the Bhopal, Indore and Dewas States agreeing to give the land required on the above understanding. The Gwalior Darbar accordingly provided the funds; but it was subsequently not found practicable to construct the line as a State railway.

This difficulty having been brought to the notice of the Gwalior Council of Regency, they at once expressed their willingness to allow the Bhopal, Indore and Dewas States to contribute the sum necessary for the construction of that portion of the railway which should run through their respective territories, provided the Gwalior Darbar were repaid, with interest, the full amount expended by them in making surveys, etc., of the portions in question.

With regard to the gauge, the Gwalior Darbar desire to have the Ujjein-Bhopal line constructed on the standard gauge, and not on the metre gauge as recommended by the Secretary of State for India; and in my opinion they are right. They consider that the slight saving effected by the construction of the less expensive line would be no real economy, and that the inconveniences involved by a break of gauge will not be compensated by the smaller outlay. They say that they, after careful consideration, decided to lay out the sum required for a railway on the standard gauge, as being a good and sound investment; and that to lay out a smaller sum on a line of metre gauge will not

be nearly so profitable an undertaking. As the funds which they desire to invest are surplus revenues at the disposal of the State, it seems right that they should be allowed to lay them out in the manner which they believe to be most conducive to their own interests, so long as no objection exists which would render their projects undesirable from a political point of view.

12. *Land Records, Survey and Settlement.*—The most important change effected during the year under report in the conduct of the settlement operations was the abolition of the three settlement departments, under Muhammad Kasim Khan, Khan Bahadur Saiyad Zahid Hussain, and Bala Rao *alias* Narain Rao Wasudeo Kharkar. After mature consideration, the Council of Regency decided to postpone the work of settlement till the period of the present *patta bandi* expires; and directed Colonel Pitcher, the Director of Land Records, to push on the work of the training and organization of patwaris, and to have the remaining districts of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants surveyed through the agency of patwaris. These changes have been approved of by the Government of India, and the services of Khan Bahadur Saiyad Zahid Hussain have been ordered to be replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Considerable progress has been made by the Department of Land Records, and the Council of Regency have expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of this Department, has conducted the duty entrusted to him. The usefulness of the work done by Colonel Pitcher is evident from the fact that, on the closing of the three Settlement Departments, the work of completing records and maps was made over to him.

The following extract from the annual report of Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records, shows the work done during the year:—

“Forty-eight schools of instruction were open at the commencement of the year, operating in six districts, and during the course of the year instruction and training has been extended to every tahsil of the nine districts comprising the area covered by the operations of this Department. Up to date 98 schools have been opened at various times and places, and at the close of the year 45 schools remained in active operation, 3 had been closed, and 18 remain open at such period as the Kanungo Instructor can spare time from his field work for the instruction of patwaris’ heirs, tahsil officials, and candidates.

“As fast as copies of the settlement maps and khasras could be procured, qualified patwaris have been set to work to draw out records for their villages in accordance with the rules.

“In the revision care has been taken to give the new circles as close to their homes as possible, and where the cash salary for the new circle may fall below the value of the emoluments formerly enjoyed the difference has been made up by personal allowances for life. As time goes on, advantages will be taken of vacancies occurring to reduce the number of circles, and consequently expenditure; the proposed number of circles being in excess of actual requirements, but being at present irreducible owing to the necessity for providing for all qualified men from amongst the former staff.

“It may not be considered out of place here to compare the cess of 4 per cent. fixed by the Council with what obtains in British territory. At the last Oudh settlement 6 per cent. was the rate fixed for the patwaris, and for the North-Western Provinces in accordance with the provision of sections 29-31 of Act XIX of 1873 as amended by Act VIII of 1879, the cess was fixed ordinarily at 6 per cent. of the land revenue to ‘defray the expenses of the kanungo and patwari establishment.’

“In the revision of settlement now proceeding in the Central Provinces the patwari cess is being fixed at rates varying up to 6 per cent. and averaging 5 per cent.

“*Survey.*—During the year surveys of the Ambáh, Pôrsá, Gôrmí, Lahâr, and Bhândere parganas were brought to a close; while surveys were commenced of the Karera, Pichore, Chanderi, Basodapa and Bhilsa parganas.

“*Financial.*—The amount allotted to me for the year at its commencement for all purposes was R99,078. Subsequently one lakh per annum was added as a contribution towards the

improvement of pay of patwaris, and on the suspension of settlement operations, the cost of which had been 3 lakhs per annum, the Council was pleased to rule that I might apply all the savings I could effect in the above ₹99,078 within the next three years, to survey purposes, adding one lakh more to be spread over the same three years and to be drawn by myself at my discretion."

13. *Finance (Gwalior).*—A report on the financial condition of the Gwalior State for the year ending 5th June 1892 was submitted by Colonel Biddulph with his letter No. 6658, dated 29th November 1892, which showed that the revenue receipts for the year amounted to ₹1,41,90,507, being an increase of ₹1,60,183 on the receipts of the previous year; while the expenditure charged against revenue was ₹1,34,67,548, being an increase of ₹23,87,865 on the expenditure of the last year. The increase of disbursements is said to be due to expenditure incurred with reference to the recent marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of his sister. On 6th June 1892 the actual cash balance, excluding investments, was as follows:—

	R
Reserve Treasury	2,74,25,610
Working Treasury	2,14,25,024
TOTAL	4,88,50,634

Since the close of the State financial year, ending 5th June 1892, two quarterly statements of account have been received from the Darbar, *viz.*—

1st quarter (6th June to 31st August) 1892.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	36,78,915	13	0
Expenditure	55,97,801	5	2

2nd quarter (1st September to 30th November) 1892.

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	77,84,884	13	1
Expenditure	84,00,014	0	7

III.—KANIADHANA.

14. A special report on the affairs of this petty State has already been submitted with this office letter No. 2448, dated the 27th April 1893. Pandit Shri Narayan, a clerk in the Resident's office, was deputed as Kamdar for one year, on the 12th May 1892, when he found the State Treasury empty; the pay of the servants in arrears, the credit of the Raja lost, no police arrangement of any kind; the financial condition of the State hopelessly embarrassed; in short, the whole affairs of the State in utter confusion. The new Kamdar worked hard and showed judgment and firmness of character in putting the affairs on a satisfactory footing. A system of keeping regular accounts of the receipts and expenditure has been introduced; a budget of the receipts and charges is prepared; the State servants are paid every month; proper arrangements have been made for the punctual submission of the report of heinous crimes occurring in the State; and police chowkies and thanas have been established wherever found necessary. On overhauling the State accounts, a correct list of the State debts was prepared, which showed that the total liabilities amounted to ₹23,593-1-3, and that the Raja had behaved with great recklessness, contracting a number of debts for trivial sums, and never paying for a single article taken by him, such as ghi, oil, cloth, flour, etc. The

incompetence of the Raja to manage his affairs could not be more clearly shown. The debts have all now been paid off for R11,126-7-3 Government coin, equal to R12,661 Gajashahi; and, to guard against the possibility of the Raja again contracting debts, stringent orders have been issued to all the creditors, and other persons, not to advance money hereafter to the Raja under penalty of forfeiture of their claims.

The following figures show the revenue and expenditure of the State from 12th May 1892 to 31st March 1893, in Gajashahi currency:—

	R
Opening balance (Government notes, etc.)	13,483
Receipts	26,555
	<hr/> 40,038
Expenditure	32,081
	<hr/>
Closing balance	7,957
	<hr/>

Under the head Expenditure is included the sum of R12,661, paid to the creditors of the Raja in liquidation of the State debts. The finances of the State have now been placed on a satisfactory footing. There being a balance in hand of R7,957; while the expenditure is well within the receipts. This is all due to the exertions of Pandit Shri Narayan, who is deserving of great credit for the successful manner in which he has conducted the duties entrusted to him.

A son was born to the Raja on 27th November 1892.

SHEOPUR-BARODA.

15. This is a guaranteed estate consisting of 35 villages. The area is about 225 square miles, and the population 12,332 souls. It lies in the Sheopur pargana of the Sabalgarh district in Gwalior.

The family are Gor Rajputs. About 1809 the chiefship was conquered by Mahrattas from Raja Radhika Das, the grand-father of the present Raja Bijey Singh.

Raja Bijey Singh is 32 years of age, and has two sons (the eldest is 6 years old), and three daughters, the eldest of whom is 10 years of age. The family intermarries into the Kotah, Kerowli, and other Chiefs in Rajputana.

The revenue of the estate is estimated at R59,096 (Topshahi currency), and expenditure at R50,472. There are no debts.

KATHON.

16. The small estate of Kathon in the Sabalgarh district of Gwalior is also a guaranteed holding. The area is 30 square miles and the population 3,990 souls.

The revenue of the estate is R4,000. Thakur Hargian Singh, the holder of the estate, is rumoured to have died in July 1892, on his way to Jagannath; but no report of his death and succession has yet been made to this office.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

17. *Gwalior Residency*.—The returns annexed show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no civil suits. Of the five criminal cases, one was committed for trial by the Political Assistant at Goona, and the remainder were tried by the Resident, under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

Three appeals in criminal cases, preferred against the order of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, were disposed of during the year. The orders of the lower court were reversed in two cases, and upheld in one.

One civil appeal against the order of the Political Assistant, Goona, was preferred on the 29th November 1892, and Colonel Biddulph fixed the case for hearing on the 3rd January 1893. Subsequently the hearing was postponed from time to time, first on account of the Resident's absence from Gwalior on duty, once on account of a plea of sickness preferred by the appellant, and again on appellant's representing that his father had died, and that he could not in consequence appear in court.

18. *Gwalior State*.—The number of Judicial Courts in the State is the same as last year.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil suits	4,264	21,941	21,334	4,821
Criminal cases	2,213	24,845	24,616	2,442

The Sadr Adalat, presided over by Munshi Sohan Lal, disposed of 485 civil suits, of which 391 were appeals, and 94 original and miscellaneous cases; and 640 criminal cases, of which 329 were appeals, 258 revision cases, and 53 reference and miscellaneous cases. The increase in the criminal cases is explained by the fact that all the cases of (1) murder, (2) dacoity, (3) theft, (4) cattle-lifting, and (5) highway robbery and house-breaking, are, under the orders of the Council of Regency, sent for by the Sadr Adalat, and the orders passed by the lower court are reviewed on the revision side.

Of the 36 reference cases, 13 cases of murder were sent up to the Sadr Adalat for confirmation. Capital sentence was awarded in 3 cases, 2 of which were confirmed by the Council of Regency; and the prisoners were hanged; and one is still pending in the Council of Regency.

The Prant Judges, Govind Rao Vasudev Tullu and Chintaman Rao Vinayak Vaidya, disposed of 1,084 civil suits, and 1,434 criminal cases.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R73,482 were inflicted during the year, of which 47,610 only were realized.

There were seven instances of treasure trove during the year, in which R894-9-6 of different coins were found, which were deposited in the State Treasury.

Eight prisoners are reported to have escaped from the Mangaoli jail, of whom 7 have been arrested, and one, Birja Lodhi, is still at large.

The necessity for building a strong central jail at Mongaoli has been brought to the notice of the Council of Regency. The jails at Sabalgarh and Bhandar have been completed.

V.—DACOITY.

19. *Gwalior State*.—The number of dacoities reported during the year 1892-93 was 55, as compared with 40 in 1891-92. Of 1,031 persons said to have been concerned in these dacoities, 130 were arrested. No reason is assigned for this increase of about 38 per cent. in cases of violent crime; but I am asking the Council for an explanation. The proportion of arrests to persons concerned is greater than in last year, which is so far satisfactory.

The district of Isagarh heads the list of gang robberies with 19 cases; next come Bhandar with 9, and Narwar with 8 cases. While the northern districts

of Tavarghar, Shikarwari, Bhind, and Sabalgarh were singularly free. This is attributed to the efficient administration of these districts by their respective Subhas. The Council of Regency have recently transferred the Subhas of Narwar and Isagarh, where the dacoits seem to have got quite out of hand; and, with the view of better maintaining the peace of the country, have invested the Subhas with full power over the police in their districts in the same manner as District Magistrates in British provinces.

Special measures have also been taken by the Darbar for the suppression of dacoity in the Narwar, Isagarh, and Bhandar districts. A special official has been deputed to co-operate with Mr. Carew in arresting dacoits in the Bhandar district; an additional police force has been sanctioned, and Mr. Onraet, Inspector General of Police, has been ordered to visit the affected districts, and take immediate steps for arresting the criminals.

In the Isagarh district the late Khubsingh, an escaped confessing prisoner of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, committed most of the dacoities reported to have occurred there. Khubsingh, with his gang, recruited from Gwalior, Sagar, Kurwai, and Bhopal, was captured by the Sagar police in July 1892. Khubsingh himself being subsequently tried and hanged in Sagar for the Moodia-Hindupat dacoity. Most of Khubsingh's followers were arrested by the Gwalior police, and tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. A reward of Rs500, offered by the Gwalior Darbar for the arrest of Khubsingh, was paid to the Sagar police in September 1892. The only noteworthy members of his gang now at large are Maharaj Singh of Ehraoni in the Isagarh district, and Jitpal, Thakur of Bhondan in the Bajrangarh district. Both of them have been proclaimed, and rewards offered for their arrest.

The gang of Himmat Singh and Gorrry Lal (two escaped convicts of Gwalior) and Patha Nai, a subject of Bhopal, who were concerned in most of the dacoities committed in the year under report, have been lately arrested with their leaders: the two first by the Sagar police in the Kurwai State, and Patha by Bhopal. Both the above-noted gangs, who were mostly Bagries and Minas, have been completely accounted for.

Another leader, Sher Khan, of the Sironj pargana of Tonk (which borders the Mangaoli pargana of the Isagarh district), who is said to be concerned in most of the dacoities which occurred in the talukas of Naterun and Shamshabad, is still at large. His followers are chiefly Mewatis and once promised to become formidable, but, on a clue being found, a body of the Gwalior police attacked three men of the gang in Gungurwara, pargana Bhilsa, and killed Sher Khan's trusted lieutenant, Sher Ali, and captured the two others.

In the Bhandar district, several of the dacoities are said to be the work of the notorious dacoit leader Sultan Singh of Sehawan in Datia, and his associates, who are mostly subjects of Datia, and some of the Jhansi district, notably of Larore village. Special measures for the capture of this dacoit have now been jointly undertaken by Gwalior, the Bundelkhand Agency, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces; and it is hoped he will be arrested ere long.

Pheran Singh, of Badanpur in Jhansi, has also a gang of his own, and most of the dacoities which occurred in Karera and Pichor parganas in the Bhandar district are traced to him. Ganesha Lohar of Kararkhera, an amnes-tied dacoit, who had joined Pheran Singh's gang last year, and was proclaimed a second time, was traced one night to his home, and in an encounter was shot dead by the Gwalior police.

The district of Narwar is said to have suffered at the hands of the Karhaya Thakurs, who committed most of the dacoities in that district. Several of the culprits have since been arrested.

The Mewatis and other criminals of Rajgarh and Narsingarh States are said to commit raids in the eastern districts of Gwalior; and the parganas of Neemuch suffer at the hands of offenders from the Rajputana States bordering it.

On the whole, the Gwalior police appear to have done fairly well during the year under report, and in some instances behaved gallantly in the pursuit of dacoits. They have given assistance to the police of the neighbouring districts. Mr. Onraet reports that corrupt practices amongst them are becoming rare. He represents strongly the necessity of arming them, if not with arms of precision, at all events with weapons of some utility. The President has also again addressed me on the subject. Mr. Onraet's request for weapons of some utility seems reasonable, but this point will be considered in a separate communication.

20. *Kaniadhana*.—Two cases of dacoity are reported to have occurred in Kaniadhana during the year under report. In the one, five persons concerned were arrested by the Kaniadhana police, and were forwarded to the Resident at Gwalior for trial. All of them were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In the other case four persons, who were arrested by the Kaniadhana police, were released for want of evidence.

The prompt action taken by the Kaniadhana State in the arrest of dacoits, and the cordial assistance rendered by them to the Gwalior, Jhansi, Orchha, and Lalitpur police, have been duly acknowledged.

Randhir Singh, one of Khubsingh's gang, was arrested by Kaniadhana, and made over to the Gwalior Darbar. A reward of ₹100, offered by the Darbar for his arrest, was paid to the Kaniadhana men.

VI.—EDUCATIONAL.

21. *Gwalior*.—It is satisfactory to report further improvement in the Educational Department of the State under Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmad Khan Ahmedi, member of the Council of Regency.

The number of schools has risen from 175 to 183; the staff of teachers has increased from 368 to 376, and the students from 10,216 to 11,116 during the year under report.

The Budget grant for education was ₹1,28,523.

The number of students who appeared for the Entrance, Middle Sanskrit, and Central India Schools Examinations was 226, as compared with 237 in the last year.

The six students sent by the State to the Mayo School of Art at Lahore, continue to receive technical education there.

Athletic exercises and the teaching of gymnastics in the State schools continue to receive attention, and are found to be conducive to the health of the students.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

22. Between 5th June 1892 and 28th February 1893 the net expenditure against Budget grant was—

	Net expenditure. ₹	Budget grant. ₹
Gwalior Division	2,76,723	8,74,304
Malwa Division	1,11,435	3,39,621
TOTAL	<u>3,88,155</u>	<u>12,13,925</u>

The Estimated Expenditure up to 5th June 1893 is about 9 lakhs against a Budget Grant of 12 lakhs. The lapse is owing to certain works being started late in the working season and to some of the works for which grants appear not having been sanctioned.

The following are the more important works completed or in progress, with the amounts expended on each up to to the 28th February 1893 :—

		₹	
<i>Gwalior Division</i>	Transport Lines . . .	45,046	Completed.
	Victoria College . . .	4,79,852	In progress.
	Memorial Hospital . . .	2,89,856	Ditto.
	Bhander Subat . . .	71,752	Completed.
	Bhander Jail . . .	7,719	Completed, but not paid for finally.
	Mongaoli School . . .	2,232	In progress.
	Old Gwalior Dispensary . . .	7,852	Completed, but not paid for.
	Tuman lines Joura . . .	4,644	Ditto ditto.
	Museum in Moti Mahal . . .	13,689	In progress.
	Ambah-Mahgawan Road . . .	86,638	Ditto.
	Bagchini Feeder Road . . .	17,194	Completed.
	Antri Feeder Road . . .	5,134	Ditto.
	Bridge over Sone River . . .	8,129	In progress.
	Bridge over Sindh River . . .	94,940	Completed.
<i>Malwa Division</i>	Mandsaur Jail . . .	52,964	Completed.
	Sonkach Dispensary . . .	22,860	Ditto.
	Barnagar ditto . . .	21,631	Ditto.
	Agar Subat . . .	50,106	In progress.
	Palace at Ujjein . . .	2,851	Ditto.
	Serai at Ujjein . . .	1,948	Ditto.
	Agar-Sarangpur Road . . .	1,70,892	Completed.
	Runija-Khachrod Road . . .	1,39,399	In progress.
	Barnagar-Badnawar Road . . .	27,145	Completed.
	Bhopawar-Rajgarh Road . . .	13,603	In progress.
	Mangod-Amjhera Road . . .	10,728	Completed.

For maintenance of roads taken over from Government and other roads there has been expended—

	₹
In Gwalior Division	47,972
In Malwa Division	17,898

All above roads are in first class order, having been well maintained.

Colonel Biddulph marched from Gwalior to Sipri and from Sipri to Jhansi in December 1892, and found the road in good order.

VIII.—POST OFFICES.

23. *Gwalior State*.—The Postal Department of the State, under the able management of Pandit Shivcharan, Postmaster General, has continued to make satisfactory progress, as is evidenced from the following statistics extracted from his annual report :—

YEAR.	DESPATCHED.				RECEIVED.			
	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.	Paid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Registered letters.	Parcels.
1891-92 . . .	18,02,197	3,51,512	72,921	13,169	17,89,121	3,71,218	64,117	15,917
1892-93 . . .	18,11,377	3,42,715	81,312	12,911	18,13,716	2,91,527	65,313	16,304

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income is shown as	83,316	7	4
The Postal expenditure	72,322	4	0
	<hr/>		
Balance to the credit of the State	10,994	3	1
	<hr/>		

The money order system continues to be popular:—

The value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State	2,27,055	7	0
Value of money orders, issued by the Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices	7,32,128	6	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances	2,34,568	7	0
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances	4,02,079	11	0

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, visited the Lashkar Post Office twice during the year, and was highly pleased with the manner in which the work was carried on. Colonel J. Biddulph, Resident at Gwalior, made an inspection and expressed his satisfaction. I also visited and inspected the Department, and found everything in excellent order. Pandit Shivcharan deserves much credit for the improvement effected by him in this Department.

IX.—MEDICAL.

24. *Gwalior*.—The State Medical Department is progressing satisfactorily under the able supervision of Surgeon Major A. M. Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

No new dispensaries have been opened during the year.

The Hospitals at Bhandar, Mongaoli, Bhind and Gwalior are under construction, and the Memorial Hospital at Lashkar is being pushed on to completion.

The popularity of the Department is evidenced by the fact that 78,145 patients were treated during the year, of whom 76,608 were out-door and 1,537 in-patients.

One hundred and four major operations and 2,578 minor operations were performed during the year.

Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and eleven children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 35,021 in the preceding year.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Five cases of railway accidents, on the Indian Midland Railway, were reported during the year; 3 persons were killed, and 2 injured.

E. S. REYNOLDS, *Colonel,*

Officiating Resident, Gwalior.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY: }

The 29th April 1893. }

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1892-93.

1.—GENERAL.

The annual rains commenced unusually late in the year. There were indications in the month of May that they would be early; but the weather cleared up, and the month of June was very hot and trying. As it appeared likely that the *kharif* crop would be a failure, the question of starting relief works was considered. Fortunately this was not necessary, as, when the rains actually commenced after the end of June, the amount that fell was plentiful and the Sehore Hospital Register shows a total of 55·32 inches for the year, being above the average for the last ten years, which comes to 51·71. The *kharif* in fact suffered as a rule from excessive rainfall: and there have been numerous complaints of the crops being destroyed from too much moisture. The *rabi* crop is reported to be a good one, and would have been better but for the untimely fall of rain which occurred at the end of February, and lasted up to the 11th March. Some of the crops are said to have suffered in parts of the Agency, and this is undoubtedly the case as regards gram, and I have myself seen it turning black in various parts. As regards the wheat, however, I believe the crop to be a bumper one: and I doubt if it has suffered at all. The Christmas rains, which commenced about the 25th of December and lasted with slight breaks for three weeks, were most beneficial, and, but for the untimely rain referred to, the *rabi* harvest would have been in every respect one of the best we have had for some years. Though the harvests of late years have not been bad ones the prices continue high, compared with old rates. This is the case everywhere throughout the Agency, and I was told that at Bhilsa the rates were higher than at Gwalior itself. The fact is the railway tends to equalize prices throughout the country; and whereas in the Bhopal Agency rates used to be abnormally low they are now no longer so: and persons whose incomes were fixed before the country was opened up must feel the change greatly. I am informed that in certain families wheat flour is no longer used, and they are obliged to be content with cheaper and coarser grains. A gradual adjustment of wages will no doubt take place; but I believe that in the meantime there has been a good deal of suffering in families where the income was barely sufficient to supply the necessities of life even with low rates.

There was not any great outbreak of cholera during the year, and the season has, on the whole, been a healthy one.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year except for 54 days, when Captain Tighe, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, acted for me while I was away on privilege leave.

Colonel Peart held command of the Bhopal Battalion, and Surgeon Major Dane was the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

Lieutenant Peart, Boundary Settlement Officer, was transferred to Bundelkhand in the same capacity in June, and was relieved by Lieutenant Ross from the Bhopawar Agency, who in turn was transferred to Indore in August. Mr. Bannerman, of the Central India Horse, came as Boundary Settlement Officer in November, and has carried on the duties up to the end of the year.

His Excellency the Viceroy stopped at Bhopal on the 28th of October, and was entertained at dinner by Her Highness the Begam, who was present herself on the occasion and came out of *pardah* in honour of it.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent to the Governor General, paid a short visit to Bhopal in September, and made an extended tour in the Agency in January and February. In the course of it he visited all the principal States and settled several important cases. Towards the close of his tour he arrived at Bhopal and was present at an entertainment given by Her Highness the Begam in honour of the remission of her *nazar*. Mr. Crosthwaite subsequently visited Sehore and marched back to Indore *via* Ashta and Sonkach.

My own tour commenced in November and was not finished till the end of February. During this period I visited nearly the whole of the Agency which lies in Malwa: but was unable to go below the Ghats, and, as the districts lying between the Vindhya and the Narbada have not been visited during the last few years, I propose going there during the next cold weather. During my tour I saw all the Chiefs and leading persons, and also made the acquaintance of most of the minor officials.

II.—POLITICAL.

Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has continued to enjoy good health, and Munshi Imtiaz Ali has, as before, been Minister. In August Her Highness opened in person the new Cotton Mills at Bhopal, which will, she hopes, prove a benefit to her people and her State. The new regiment of Imperial Cavalry which was started in May last, has made considerable progress under the immediate command of Major Hasandin Khan, who was formerly in the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry. The arrangements for recruiting the men and providing saddlery, etc., have been entirely under the superintendence of Captain Edwards, who has recently been assisted by Mr. Cotgrave, of the Central India Horse. These officers deserve, I think, much credit for the progress made. About half the regiment has already been enlisted, and the purchase of the horses is being proceeded with. The regiment was inspected by Colonel Mellis in November, and I understand that he expressed himself pleased with what he saw. In November last Her Highness expressed a wish to share in the cost of the construction of the railway line from Bhopal to Ujjain. The question was referred to the Government of India and she has now, greatly to her satisfaction, been allowed to construct that portion of the railway which lies within the limits of the Bhopal State. Her Highness received $\text{Rs. } 1,30,256-10-5$ as profits on the working of the Bhopal State Railway for the half-year ending 30th June 1892. There has been a falling off in the instalment for the second-half of the year, which only came to $\text{Rs. } 35,626-5-1$, as compared with $\text{Rs. } 59,876-3-6$ for the same period last year. The profits for the whole year, however, came to $\text{Rs. } 1,65,882-15-6$. Her Highness continues to evince the same interest as before in the Female Hospital, which was under the charge of Miss Mackenzie until the middle of last month, when Miss Niebel, who had been studying at home, returned from leave.

There is little to record in the minor States of the Agency. The young Nawab of Kurwai was invested with powers by the Government of India in June last, and it was intended to have made an announcement of the fact in Darbar when the Agent to the Governor General visited Kurwai. Unfortunately the Nawab was severely injured by an explosion of gunpowder the day before the Agent to the Governor General reached Kurwai, and was prevented, in consequence, from taking any part in the Agent to the Governor General's reception. He has since recovered and resumed charge of the administration, which was conducted by his mother during his illness.

The Senior Rani of the Rajgarh Chief died just before the visit of the Agent to the Governor General, and the Chief was unable, in consequence, to attend any Darbars, which were dispensed with. The Agent to the Governor General, however, went fully into the affairs of the State with the Raja, who agreed to dismiss Pandit Shri Lall, against whom there have been many complaints of late years. The influence of this man over the Chief has not been for good, and it is to be hoped that he will adhere to his promise of not allowing him to reside in Rajgarh. Some complaints from cultivators in Rajgarh were brought before me while on tour, and the Chief has been asked to personally satisfy himself that the new assessment is a fair one.

The affairs of Narsingarh have been conducted as before by the Chief himself, and have, on the whole, been progressing smoothly with the exception of a troublesome quarrel between the Dowager Ranis and the Raja, giving rise to numerous complaints and counter-complaints from the parties concerned. I have used my influence with both parties to induce them to establish some *modus vivendi*, and of late they appear to be getting on better.

III.—TRADE.

The opium returns show that 1,337½ chests passed the scales at Bhopal, as compared with 1,607½ chests last year.

The Out Agency of the Indian Midland Railway has proved a success and the earnings from it come to ₹27,991-4-3 for the year under report.

Trade has been duller during the past year and the earnings of the Indian Midland Railway show a falling off in the carrying trade, which may be regarded as an indication on this subject.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The appended Statements A, and B, show the cases, Civil and Criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore respectively during the past year.

V.—POLICE.

I have nothing particular to report under this head. The police in the larger States of Gwalior and Bhopal appear to have some degree of organization: but have not distinguished themselves in dealing with dacoity, which has been very prevalent during the latter half of the year. The fact is that even in the larger States the police are badly paid and badly armed, and have little faith in their leaders, who are often accused of being in league with the dacoits. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the police often fail to face the well-armed gangs opposed to them. In the smaller States no police force worth the name exists, and they are undoubtedly the retreats for armed gangs, who plunder defenceless villages in the surrounding districts.

VI.—DACOITY.

The marginal list shows the number of dacoities including cattle-lifting

Bhopal	26	and highway robberies which occurred
Gwalior Districts	22	between 1st April 1892 and 31st March
Indore Districts	5	1893. This return, however, does not
Narsingarh	2	absolutely represent the amount of
Rajgarh	6	crime that has occurred: for 7 cases of
Nawab Basoda	1	dacoity which really occurred in the
Sarangpur, Pargana Dewas, Senior Branch	1	previous year are entered in the return
Pathari	3	for the present one; and some cases
Dariakheri	1	which actually took place in 1892-93,
Tappa	1	but which have not yet been reported,
Agra Barkhera	1	may be brought to light hereafter. The
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return compares unfavourably with last year's figures, and the number of crimes is even higher than in 1890-91, when 64 cases occurred. The dacoities commenced to be frequent towards the end of the rains, and throughout the cold weather reports of crime have kept on coming in from every part of the Agency. The greater number of cases have been in Bhopal and Gwalior: but I have reason to believe that they were not in all cases the work of the residents of those two States: but were carried out by dacoits who have their head-quarters in smaller Chiefships, where police supervision is unfortunately lax. Latterly a determined and general effort has been made to capture and break up the gangs. The Bhopal Darbar report the capture of some 60 men, including a well-known leader, Patia Hajjam. The District Superintendent of Police, Saugor, captured a dacoit named Himmat Singh, and several of his associates in the middle of March, and the Superintendent of Sehore has recently broken up a large gang of Moghias, who are charged with having committed dacoities in the Hoshangabad district. As this event, however, occurred after the end of the year it will not be noticed further in this report. It is hoped that the efforts being made against them will effectually put a stop to any further dacoities being committed by the gangs who have been at work this year. It is to be regretted that the Moghias are supposed to be largely responsible for the amount of dacoity that has taken place: and the fact should be used in urging the Native States to undertake the settlement of the tribe in a more liberal spirit. I regret that the Narsingarh Moghias, whose settlement was supposed to have been making good progress, are reported to have taken a leading part in dacoity. It is clear that the supervision of the State officials must be very lax or they could never be able to leave their homes for long periods without the fact being known.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Sehore schools for boys and girls were inspected in January by Mr. Elliott, the Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. This is the first occasion on which they have been inspected since 1890, and I am glad to say Mr. Elliott's report is very favourable. The Inspector drew attention to certain points regarding collection of fees, the system of Persian education in the school, and the establishment of a boarding house, which will receive attention in due course. Her Highness' schools continue to do good work, and I was able to inspect a large one at Bairsia, which she has maintained on the same footing as it stood when the district was under British management. I also saw the schools in other States and districts: but they do not call for any special remark.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Bhopal Darbar have not commenced any fresh feeder roads during the past year, but work has been continued on the two roads from Shampura to Bhopal and from Raisen to Gulgaon, which were mentioned in last year's report. A road is to be constructed from Kethora railway station to Kurwai, and will be continued to Sironj. The Local Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs10,000 to aid the Kurwai Darbar in constructing the portion in that State, which will be recovered by instalments.

IX.—BOUNDARY.

Mr. Peart disposed of 4 cases after the 1st April last year and before his transfer, and Mr. Bannerman settled 39 disputes up to the end of February

when he commenced work on the important line of frontier between the Indore district of Satwas-Nimawar below the Ghâts and the Bhopal tahsils of Ichawar and Magardah on the Malwa plateau. With the exception of 7 cases the above disputes were old ones, and I consider that a good season's work has been done. The 43 decided cases are distributed between the States as follows:—

	Number of cases.
Rajgarh <i>versus</i> Narsingarh	4
Gwalior <i>versus</i> Agra Barkhera	7
Gwalior <i>versus</i> Sironj	12
Gwalior <i>versus</i> Kurwai	1
Sironj <i>versus</i> Agra Barkhera	19
TOTAL	<u>43</u>

X.—MEDICAL.

The detailed reports of the working of the hospitals and vaccination have been submitted separately to the Agent to the Governor General. The number of major operations was 224, as compared with last year, when it was 138.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

There is nothing particular to report regarding the Bhopal Battalion, which was completely armed with Martini-Henry rifles in October 1892. Colonel Peart, who was twice absent on privilege leave, held command throughout the year. Colonel Ransford, the 2nd-in-Command, was absent from 4th April to 22nd October 1892, during which period he officiated as Commanding Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

During the cold weather a party of the Bhopal Battalion have been employed in the Bundelkhand Agency against dacoits. Several cases of dhatura poisoning, none of which, however, were fatal, occurred during the past year in the city and suburbs of Bhopal. The poisoners have not yet, with one exception, been discovered, nor has the object of the crime been satisfactorily cleared up. The matter is still being enquired into.

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE: }
The 23rd April 1893. }

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL.

The season and crops have been generally fair. The rainfall was quite sufficient, but the heavy rains late in July injured the maize crop considerably, while the untimely fall of rain and hail in December 1892 and January 1893 did some harm to the opium crops—

Average rainfall in Agency for 1891-92	.	.	.	.	29.22
Average rainfall in Agency for 1892-93	.	.	.	.	34.15

2. Lieutenant Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa-Bhil Corps, held charge of the Agency from the commencement of the year to the 28th April 1892, when he was relieved by Major A. M. Muir. The latter officer, on transfer to Dehra Dun, handed over charge of the Agency to Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 27th February 1893.

3. Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon from the commencement of the year to the 16th August 1892, when he was relieved by Surgeon Captain E. L. C. Smith. Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Duke resumed charge of the appointment on 13th November 1892.

4. The Agent to the Governor General made a tour in the Agency in November and December 1892, visiting Manpur, Mandu, Dhar, Sirdarpur, Jhabua, Thandla, Pitlawad, and meeting most of the Thakurs, Bhumias and leading men. The Political Agent visited Dassai, Tirla, Amjhera, Jhabua, Jobat, Ali Rajpur and Barwani.

5. The Commandant, Malwa-Bhil Corps, inspected all the outposts of the regiment during the touring season.

6. The Agency Surgeon, Lieutenant Colonel J. Duke, visited the dispensaries under the Agency during the year.

II.—POLITICAL.

7. *Gwalior and Indore*.—No reports are received from the Darbars regarding the portions of these States lying within this Agency.

8. *Dhar*.—His Highness the Maharaja has been under medical treatment at Indore throughout the year, and his prolonged absence from his State has not been without effect on the administration.

9. The revenue survey of the Dhar State has been started, but only half a pargana (Kuksi) has been surveyed.

10. Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan Kale, a Government pensioner of the Poona police, has been appointed head of the Dhar police, but in other respects no changes have yet been made.

11. The general administration of the State shows want of energy, and public works seem to be neglected.

12. The financial position is good, and would allow of more liberal expenditure. The revenue was Rs8,32,219 and the expenditure Rs7,17,002, leaving a closing balance of Rs7,76,886 on the 31st March 1893.

13. The jurisdiction question causes considerable friction between the Darbar and the Taluqdars.

14. *Jhabua*.—The Chief has at last been reconciled to his Diwan, and the long-standing quarrel with the Umraos has been settled. The adoption question is also in a fair way of being finally disposed of.

15. The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation makes but slow progress, but this is not the fault of the Jhabua Darbar.

16. Three villages, formerly held in jaghir by the Chief's daughter, have been annexed to the State; but the revenue will, for a period of five years, be paid to the Raja, who has to recoup certain former expenditure in connection with this jaghir.

17. The finances of the State are not yet in a satisfactory position. The receipts amounted to R1,35,384, and the expenditure to R1,34,427, leaving a small closing balance of only R1,754, while the debts still amount to R87,605.

18. The Diwan Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji has, as usual, done excellent work, and the administration is continually improving.

19. *Ali Rajpur*.—The young Rana and his maternal uncle, Pahar Singh, were sent to the Residency College at Indore in July.

20. Maji Umed Kuarba, widow of Jaswant Singh, died on the 22nd May 1892, and her jaghirs were resumed by the State.

21. The appeal preferred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by some of the widowed Ranis of Ali Rajpur against the selection of Rana Pertab Singh has been rejected.

22. The income of the State has been R1,70,042 against R98,240 in the previous year. The debt has been reduced from R22,435 to R8,838.

23. *Barwani*.—The relations between the Chief and his Diwan Madho Rao Powar have, as usual, been somewhat strained, and the Diwan has applied for permission to retire on account of ill-health.

24. The Rana of Barwani visited Baria in February 1893 on the occasion of the wedding of the daughter of the Baria Chief.

25. The financial position of the State is very satisfactory. The income amounted to R2,53,441, as against R2,05,060 last year. At the end of the year there was a balance of R5,45,432 as under—

	R
1. Government Paper	2,50,000
2. Cash	2,70,244
3. Unadjusted	16,085
4. Loan to Local Bankers	9,103
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TOTAL	5,45,432
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26. In other respects the administration calls for improvement, and it may be that expenditure has been too much restricted, except as regards public works, for which liberal grants have been made.

27. *Jobat*.—The Rana Sarup Singh, who is now 26 years of age, has not yet been invested with full powers. He has the management of two parganas, and is reported to take interest in his work.

28. The revenue of the State is R26,888. The debt now only amounts to R1,433-13-6, and will probably be paid off next year.

29. The Kamdar, Wamon Rao, continues to do good work.

30. *The Guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias.*—Bhom Singh, the Thakur of Dotria, died on 22nd April 1892, leaving behind a minor son, aged 6 years. The estate is under superintendence.

31. Pertab Singh, Thakur of Bakhtgarh (Guaranteed), died on 17th June 1892. Sardar Singh, of Bhambori in Meywar, was adopted successor by the widowed Thakurani. His succession was recognized by Government, and he was placed on the "guddi" on 1st September 1892.

32. The Bhumia of Bharudpura was invested with full powers on the 15th July 1892.

33. The Bhumiat of Garhi was granted to Rugnath Singh, of the Kali Baori family, adopted by the senior widow Champabai. The junior widow Darimbai adopted Mohan Singh, a nephew of the Bhumia of Kotideh, and had him, in opposition to Government orders, installed as Bhumia. The adoption has been declared invalid as far as succession is concerned, and the Bhumia of Kotideh has been excluded from Darbar for one year with effect from 1st January 1893.

III.—TRADE.

34. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scales was 661½, as against 869½ in the preceding year.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

A.—Civil.

35. In the Court of the Political Agent 13 suits remained pending at the close of the last year, and 43 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 56. Of these 32 were disposed of and 24 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value of suits was only ₹1,095-13-9. They are almost all Manpur cases.

36. In the Deputy Road Superintendent's court there were 5 suits pending at the close of last year, and 42 instituted during the year. Of these 43 were disposed of, leaving 4 pending at the end of 1892-93. The total value of suits was ₹1,298-5-3. Further details will be found in Statement A.

B.—Criminal.

37. The statistics of the working of the courts of the States under this Agency will be found in the appendices.

V.—POLICE.

38. *Bombay-Agra Road Police.*—This force, which is paid out of the Local Funds, consists of 3 officers and 29 constables, and its annual cost is ₹3,168. Its duty is to protect the 88 miles of road, which lie within the limits of the Agency. The force is aided by 4 sowars, and 22 constables of the Bhumia police. The total strength of the Bhumia police, which is paid for by the British Government, is 4 sowars and 53 constables.

39. The Manpur pargana police consists of 1 officer and 12 sepoy.

VI.—DACOITY, WITH SERIOUS CRIME.

40. The number of dacoities increased from 25 in 1891-92 to 31 in 1892-93; but the value of property taken was only ₹8,958-6 against ₹32,779-3-6 in 1891-92.

41. The Dhar police appear to have been particularly inefficient in tracing and suppressing this kind of crime; but it may be that the greater number of offences were, as stated, committed by men residing in Holkar and Sindia territory.

42. Only 5 murder cases and 16 cases of culpable homicide were brought to trial during the year.

VII.—EDUCATION.

43. There is a regimental school at Sirdarpur, the average daily attendance at which was 49·48. Sanction has been received to establish a vernacular school in the Sirdarpur bazar, separate from, and independent of, the Malwa-Bhil Corps school.

44. *Manpur*.—There is an Anglo-Vernacular school at Manpur, a Hindi school at Kolani, and a school for Bhil boys at Khurdi, the average daily attendance being respectively 59·50, 14 and 13. Educational arrangements in this pargana have much to be desired.

45. *Dhar*.—There are 22 State schools (21 for boys and 1 for girls) and 24 private schools, as against 19 in the last year. There are 836 boys and 27 girls in the State schools, and 715 boys in private schools.

46. In the English school the daily average attendance was 76·5. This school sent up 10 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Of these 5 were successful; 6 boys passed the Central India Schools Examination.

47. *Jhabua*.—There is a Hindi school at Jhabua, attended by 59 boys, and a Sanskrit school with 18 boys. The Urdu school has been closed for want of pupils. There are also Hindi schools at the head-quarters of the Thandla, Ranapur, and Rambhapur parganas.

48. *Ali Rajpur*.—Five schools are maintained by the State, with an average daily attendance of 129 boys, and at an annual cost of R1,068.

49. *Barwani*.—There are nine schools maintained in the State at an annual cost of R4,991, the daily average attendance being 491·42, as against 508·34 last year. The post of Head Master and Inspector, which had been vacant for the last 8 years, has been filled up by the appointment of Babu Kalipada Sirkar, B.A., of the Allahabad University.

50. *Jobat*.—There is a Primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 29 boys.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

51. *Dhar*.—No new public works have been undertaken this year.

52. *Jhabua*.—The work of making a “pucca” road to connect the town of Jhabua with the Indurgarh railway station has been taken in hand, and about 2 miles of earthwork has been completed.

53. *Barwani*.—A sum of R48,686 was granted for public works, of which R22,108 was for repairs to roads, and R1,543 were spent on irrigation.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

54. There were 23 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year and 10 fresh cases filed during the year, making a total of 33 cases. Of these 17 have been settled by Lieutenant B. C. Waterfield, and 16 are still pending settlement.

55. Of the 17 cases disposed of during the year, 7 were settled by investigation, 4 by panchayat, and 6 amicably.

X.—MEDICAL.

56. The total number of in and out-patients admitted into all the dispensaries of the Agency was 60·719, as against 45·193 in the preceding year. There were 284 deaths, of which 109 were due to cholera. The dispensaries of the Dhar and Indore States within the limits of this Agency are not inspected by the Agency Surgeon, nor does the Dhar Darbar contribute to the Victoria Hospital or General Dispensary Fund.

57. Vaccination has not been a success. Very little work is done by the vaccinators.

58. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur is becoming popular, and the work increases steadily. It is also of importance as a training-place for compounders and dressers, but it is suffering from want of funds.

XI.—LOCAL CORPS.

59. Outposts have been maintained in the Satpuras, and at Ali Rajpur, Jhabua and Jhobat.

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CAMP,
—th April 1893. }

CHAPTER V.

WESTERN MALWA.

Report on the Western Malwa Agency by Major A. Masters, Political Agent, for 1892-93.

I.—OFFICERS.

During the early portion of the year under review Colonel H. M. Buller was Political Agent of this Agency. When Colonel Buller proceeded on privilege leave in September 1892, he handed over to me, and I have remained in charge throughout the remainder of the year.

The untimely and lamented death of Colonel Buller at Simla, on the 3rd October, caused deep regret all through Western Malwa, and the Chiefs of this Agency, with whom he was very popular, on hearing of the sad intelligence, closed their courts and offices in respect for his memory.

Surgeon Captain C. M. Moore took medical charge of the Agency on 25th September from Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Caldecott, who proceeded to Europe on six months' furlough. This officer has lately rejoined his appointment.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, left for the Baluchistan Agency, and was succeeded by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, of the Bhopal Battalion, who shortly after handed over to Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, who came from Rajputana on 21st October 1892.

Captain A. D. Fordyce has been Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch throughout the year.

II.—SEASON CROPS AND HEALTH.

The rainfall was the heaviest known for many years, being 57 inches at Agar, against the average of 36 inches of previous years. The *kharif* crops, such as mukka, jowar and cotton were somewhat damaged by the excessive fall of rain. The short cotton crop, however, fetched enhanced prices and enabled the cultivators to pay their rents. The heavy rains filled the tanks and wells amply for purposes of the opium cultivation. The winter rains were also abnormally heavy and proved beneficial for the gram and wheat crops, although considerable damage was done to stacked grass. Hail and frost executed their quota of injury, but, on the whole, the season has proved very favourable for agriculturists.

Cholera was prevalent from April to July, and lingered on till September; some 2,815 fatal cases being reported from the district. Most mischief was done in the tract of country extending from Pirawa to Rampura in the north of this district.

III.—ANNUAL TOUR.

I left Agar on the 22nd November and in conjunction with the Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Partabgarh, held the Border court at Bajna from 27th to 29th November, and disposed of 100 cases which had been pending for some years between the States of the two Agencies. Some serious cases of dacoities connected with Gwalior and Partabgarh States had to be struck off the Border Court list, owing to the difficulties created by the Motamids, and were directed to be dealt with in the ordinary way. After finishing this work, I marched my camp to meet the Agent to the Governor General in Central

India, at Bhilpank, the first stage of his late cold weather tour in this Agency. I accompanied him throughout the tour in Western Malwa, in the course of which the Chiefs of Rutlam, Sailana, Jaora and Sitamau were in succession visited at their capitals. The tour also included the city of Mandsaur, Cantonment of Neemuch in Gwalior territory; Chandwasa, where the rock-cut temples of Dhamnar are situated; Bolia in Rampura; Pirawa of Tonk; and Soheit of Gwalior. The country from Chandwasa to Soheit is well cultivated, but is without roads, and requires to be opened up by communications. The tour of the Agent to the Governor General through this Agency lasted from 11th December to 4th January; and I returned *via* Susnair and Burla, reaching Agar on the 9th January.

IV.—POLITICAL.

Relations with the officials in the districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Jhalawar and Tonk have on the whole been satisfactory. There is nothing special to chronicle with regard to these States, except what will appear under the heads of Police, Dacoity and Public Works.

The railway officers who have lately been on duty in the Gwalior, Indore, and Jhalawar parganas, making a survey of the proposed line from Rutlam junction to Jalrapatan and onwards, have received the usual assistance from the local officials.

Jaora.—The management of this State under the supervision of this office continues to be satisfactorily conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, the Minister, whose services have been lent by Government to this State for a further period of 5 years. Certain intriguers have lately tried to discredit the Minister's work by circulating anonymous petitions containing false accusations against him; but it is due to the Nawab to state that he supports his minister and consequently his work is not hampered.

The heavy debt that existed against this State in 1885, when the affairs came under supervision, amounting to 16 lakhs, has during the last seven years been reduced to about 3 lakhs; and it is hoped the remainder will be liquidated in the next two or three years. The Bukshi, or Paymaster, Ganga Sahai, of the Jaora State, committed extensive forgeries and embezzled large sums of money without attracting for some time the attention of the Minister. Notices for Ganga Sahai's arrest have been circulated, but no clue to his whereabouts has yet been obtained. The Minister, having various duties to perform, he much requires the services of a competent assistant to supervise more closely the work of his subordinates. I have brought this subject to the notice of His Highness the Nawab. The civil and criminal courts also stand in need of re-organization, owing to the inefficiency of the present officials presiding over them.

A daring burglary with murder was committed in the city of Jaora on the night of 25th January by some thieves, who broke into the house of one Jamaludin, and being discovered in their attempt to commit theft, shot him dead. A reward of R200 has been notified by the Darbar for the arrest of the offenders.

Rutlam.—It is with extreme regret I have to mention the lamentable demise in January of His Highness Sir Runjit Singh, K.C.I.E., the Raja of Rutlam, at the early age of 31 years. He was a wise and able ruler, and his death is a great loss to Western Malwa. He was kind, considerate and popular with all classes of his subjects, and was much respected by the surrounding Rajput States, which looked on him as their titular Chief. He paid great personal attention to the affairs of his State, and was an enlightened Chief, and very liberal in his expenditure on charity. The Raja had been in

ill-health since December last from bronchitis; there was a temporary improvement under the treatment of Dr. Sidney Smith, of Bombay, but owing to a change in the weather and return of cold winds, a relapse set in and His Highness died of pneumonia on the 28th January 1893. On receipt of this sad intelligence I proceeded to Rutlam to regulate affairs, and arrange for the safe custody of the jewellery and valuable State property. All courts, offices, and shops were closed for a period of thirteen days on account of mourning. The number of visitors who came to offer condolences was large, and a heavy expenditure had, as usual, to be incurred on the obsequies of the Raja. I experienced difficulty in placing a limit on this head. The obsequies will extend over a period of one year, and are likely to cost about Rs50,000.

Proposals were framed and submitted for the future administration of the State, and the education of the late Raja's son and heir, Sujjan Singh, a youth of 13 years of age, at the Rajkumar College at Indore. The appointment of Mr. A. Herbert, as Tutor to the young Chief, has been duly sanctioned. It is intended to make as few changes as possible in the administration, which has worked so smoothly and successfully heretofore. Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji retains the post of Diwan. He is a man of high reputation, having formerly filled important posts in the service of the Bombay Government and Baroda State, and he has hitherto done his work at Rutlam satisfactorily.

Rutlam State is free from debt, and there is no necessity to make any great changes or retrenchments in the existing arrangements and establishments. The Budget system will be introduced from the coming year, commencing in June, and an annual surplus of over Rs50,000 is anticipated. The State is in a prosperous condition, with the people contented, and under the new administration further progress and prosperity may be augured, as was the case under the superintendence of the late Khan Bahadur Shahmut Ali, C.S.I.

The city of Rutlam is rising in importance as the junction of the Rajputana Malwa Railway with the Rutlam-Godra Railway, now under construction, and with other lines under consideration.

It is very desirable that the Medical Department of the State be re-organized and placed on a sound footing, and that a suitable hospital be built at Rutlam. I have drawn up a scheme for this purpose in consultation with Dr. Keegan, and hope to carry it out in the course of the coming year.

Sailana.—The financial condition of the Sailana State has lately been subjected to investigation with the result that matters are found to be in a worse condition than represented. The Kamdar, Khushal Singh, with the best of intentions, has failed to manage the financial affairs of the State satisfactorily during his six years' incumbency in office; and the debt against the State proved to be considerably higher than represented. The Kamdar was found unequal to the difficulties to be contended against at Sailana, and was advised to retire, which he has done.

Though the subject of the appointment of a new and efficient Kamdar has now repeatedly been impressed on the Chief, this has not yet been done. Raja Dooley Singh states he is personally managing affairs without a Kamdar; but he is not equal to the work. The non-appointment of a Kamdar is causing much inconvenience to public business, and it is hoped that the report lately received is true, to the effect that a complete reconciliation has been effected between the Raja and his adopted son and heir Kuwar Jaswant Singh, and that Jaswant Singh will now be entrusted with the duties of the Kamdar.

The State accounts now represent the debt to be Rs. 1,17,000, which it will take some years to clear off.

Sitamanu.—This State is in a most unsatisfactory condition, being involved in heavy debt without any proper arrangements for its liquidation.

It is important that steps should be early taken to control the financial affairs of this State. The debt against the State is reported by the Raja to be Rs. 1,10,000; but I have reason to believe it is considerably more, and that it will take many years to liquidate.

Piplauda.—The young Thakur Kesri Singh of Piplauda having attained his majority, has recently been entrusted with the management of his estate, subject at present to the supervision of this office. During the four years of his minority, the estate was well managed by Thakur Mokand Singh, the uncle of the present Thakur, and a debt of about Rs. 1,00,000 has been cleared off. Mokand Singh having retired from the Kamdarship, Kesri Singh has been permitted to appoint Sheikh Elahi Buksh, an old official of the estate, as his Kamdar, and, under the present arrangements, Piplauda affairs appear to be progressing favourably.

Guaranteed Thakurs.—Nothing of importance has occurred during the year with the other guaranteed holdings. The estates of Lalgah, Bhatkheri, and Naulana continue to be under the supervision of the Agency owing to the minority of their holders. A scheme has been lately drawn up for liquidating the debt of Rs. 25,000, which Bhatkheri owes. Some disputes between Bhatkheri and its suzerain chief Indore, regarding boundaries, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and sayar duties, remain unadjusted, and are at present under consideration.

V.—JUDICIAL.

Returns of civil and criminal cases, and of the Agency jail, are herewith submitted.

Neemuch cantonment.—Six civil appeals against the decisions of the Civil Judge, Neemuch, were made to this court, in all of which the lower courts' judgments were confirmed. Five criminal appeals were made against the sentences of the lower court, in one of which the sentence was mitigated.

Two criminal sessions cases, *viz.* one for murder and the other for culpable homicide, were tried by the Political Agent at Neemuch; the former resulted in acquittal, and in the latter one year's imprisonment was awarded.

VI.—POLICE.

A Police establishment of 25 constables has during the year been entertained for the Godra-Rutlam Railway, and placed under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

The police arrangements in the larger native States, such as Gwalior and Indore, are still far from efficient, and the local police cannot be relied upon for prompt and effective action.

VII.—DACOITY.

The following dacoities have been reported; but I have to observe these reports are invariably received long after the occurrences:—

In Gwalior districts	14
„ Indore	9
„ Dewas (Junior Branch)	2
„ Jaora State	1
TOTAL	26

One was a serious case attended with murder of a person, in pargana Barnagar of Gwalior. After the first intimation of the occurrence of a dacoity, nothing is known in the Agency as to the progress made by the State police in tracing the crime. There has, however, been a considerable diminution during this year in the crime of dacoity in Western Malwa, and more particularly in Jaora State.

No mail robbery has been committed during the year.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work on the Rutlam-Godra Railway has made good progress under Mr. Hogan, the Executive Engineer.

The construction of two proposed feeder roads, from Piplauda to Jaora, and from Sailana to Namli, are being taken in hand. I regret to say that the States mostly interested in the construction of these roads, are affording very little assistance in the matter.

During the year under review, a large and well planned jail has been built by Gwalior State at Mandsaur. This had for years been a desideratum. The new Subhat buildings at Agar are now on the point of completion; they constitute a well arranged and ornamental pile, which has been ably designed and executed by Mr. G. Harris, Chief Engineer, Gwalior.

It would be of considerable benefit to Western Malwa to have a metalled road constructed along the well beaten highway from Shujalpur *via* Sarungpur, Agar, Barod, Gungrar, Sitamau and Mandsaur to Partabgarh, a total distance of 140 miles, mostly through Gwalior territory; 30 miles of this road is already metalled, namely from Sarungpur to Agar.

The present minority at Rutlam presents a good opportunity for reclaiming the waste lands in the vicinity of Bujna. The construction of wells in the neighbourhood of arable tracts of waste land would lead to new villages springing up, and a great increase of profitable agriculture.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley, Boundary Settlement Officer, Western Malwa, has settled some 27 boundary disputes satisfactorily during the present season, for which great credit is due to him. About 11 cases more are now pending.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Opium.—The depression in the opium trade continues, owing to the slack demand in China for the Malwa drug. The Sitamau State is reported to have raised its export duty on opium.

Abkari.—The smuggling of liquor into the Neemuch cantonment from the adjoining villages of Rajputana States has much increased during the year, to the injury of the Neemuch abkari revenue.

Vilayatis.—During the year eight Vilayatis have been deported from this Agency to Peshawar.

A. MASTERS, *Major,*

Political Agent, Western Malwa.

AGAR, WESTERN MALWA : }

The 25th April 1893. }

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the Administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL.

Season and Crops.—The year was a normal one, apart from the unequal distribution of the rainfall, a marked characteristic of the monsoon in this part of India. There is little connected with the seasons to chronicle. Some portions of the Agency received less rain, others more exuberant moisture than was desirable, and the usual hail storms in the spring did some damage, but, speaking generally, there was nothing from an agricultural stand-point to complain of. The rainfall was not inadequate and prices were steady. The public health was also satisfactory. Epidemic disease was fortunately entirely absent, and the season must be regarded, so far as the very limited amount of reporting allows us to judge, as having been a healthy one. Cholera and small-pox attract more notice than fevers, though the latter are probably responsible for a considerably larger share of damage to the population. As yet our arrangements for recording vital statistics are so defective that any deductions regarding the public health are mostly speculative.

Tour.—During the cold weather I was able to march in light order through the north of Rewah, where a settlement is in progress, and then by taking advantage of the railway to join my main camp in the extreme south, where, after visiting Amarkantak and all important Thakurates in the south and east of Rewah, I finished up on the Jabalpur, Mirzapur Road adjoining the north-east frontier of the State, being compelled to return to head-quarters earlier than usual to prepare for the Maharaja of Rewah's visit to Calcutta and the consummation of his marriage at Dumraon.

II.—POLITICAL.

So far as the public peace and contentment were concerned, the year was entirely uneventful. There was no disturbance or popular excitement of any kind. A few events of interest may be recorded—

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah's visit to Indore and Mhow in August.
2. The opening of a purdah hospital at Rewah in October.
3. The Maharaja of Rewah's visits to Calcutta and Dumraon in February, and his bringing back with him his bride from the latter place.
4. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Rewah belongs, strictly speaking, to the current year, as he arrived at Sutna on the 4th April, but may be referred to here as having been anxiously looked forward to during the close of 1892-93.

An important change was, with the permission of the Agent to the Governor General, made in the form of administration in Rewah; the Council, with the Dewan as President, having been granted some real and effective power in the State, instead of remaining, as they had been for some years, merely a consultative body.

The affairs of Rewah will be referred to in detail further on. It is not often that the annual history of the four smaller States, Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, contains any matter of sufficient interest to deserve mention in the annual report. Their affairs are of very slight political importance, such matters as arise being purely of local interest. The Chiefs govern their States in a patriarchal and antiquated style, having no money to spare for administrative luxuries, and are, as a rule, let alone. In Nagode, however, the administration is so notoriously inefficient that some measure of interference seems to be called for, and has been recommended.

III.—REWAH.

His Highness the Maharaja, who is now in his 17th year, has made steady progress in the right direction, and is now commencing to learn with the Superintendent the business of administration. He gives promise of becoming a capable and intelligent ruler, and as he will have the favourable start which a well-ordered State and a sufficiently-full treasury afford he has every chance of becoming a credit to our training. With his marriage he has entered upon a more independent and critical stage of existence. The dowager Maharanis, led by the Chandelin, still occupy the position of watchful observers of our administration, which occasionally shows itself in letters to the Superintendent. The administration pursues the even tenor of its way, giving full weight to the guiding principle of Baghel politics, which is "Hasten slowly," but at the same time firmly gathering in State rights, gradually cementing and turning with an effective reality the authority of the Darbar, whilst allowing the people every facility for representing their claims and grievances.

IV.—FINANCES.

Judged from this aspect, our management can hardly be impugned, even by the most uncompromising critic. The revenue and cash balance are steadily increasing year by year, without any attempt at squeezing the people or creating a prosperous present appearance at the expense of the future. Appendix I gives the estimated and actual figures of income and expenditure during 1892-93—

	R	a.	p.
The opening balance on the 1st April 1892 was	12,65,967	5	6
The estimated income was	14,51,398	0	0
And the actuals	14,90,443	12	0

In expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
The estimate was	11,49,015	0	0
The actuals were	11,99,549	1	3
Leaving a cash balance, on the 1st April 1893, of	15,56,862	0	3½

Of this sum R7,25,700 is invested in 4 per cent. Government Paper.

V.—TRADE.

Increased facilities were offered to traders, especially in the south of Rewah, by the remission of the rate, levied under the name of a grazing fee, on through road-borne traffic and by a decrease of 50 per cent. in the tax on imports and exports levied at bazars adjoining the railway. The beneficial results of this

measure are now being felt at the central station of Sahdol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, where the traffic has increased to a remarkable extent. I visited the place a few days ago and the commercial activity there is surprising. There is every prospect of the loss we have incurred by these remissions being recouped in full at an early date.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The people of Rewah have, fortunately perhaps, not as yet arrived at the stage of enlightenment when they may be expected to acquire a taste for litigation. As regards civil judicial work there is, I am afraid, a good deal of make-believe; the usual difficulties before a plaintiff or decree-holder in recovering his money are accentuated in a backward Native State, where any attempt at forcible realization or even an adverse decision may sow the seed of personal enmity; men of position are always tenderly dealt with and with restrictions upon the sale of land, civil courts are not as freely resorted to as they might otherwise be. The criminal courts have however a very useful task to perform, and, though it is not possible to insist upon a strict regard to uniform procedure, the outturn of work is fairly creditable. The great difficulty is to get any judicial officer to read even part of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. I have, in order to place before Tahsildars and others a few main and important principles, written a small pamphlet for their use, which has been translated into the local dialect. Though very elementary, it is sufficient for the present development of administrative and judicial talent in Rewah. The practice of forging titles to land, encouraged by the late Maharaja's weakness and misrule, obtains to an incredible extent in Rewah. We have lately succeeded in bringing a large number of forgeries to light and other disclosures are expected. Unfortunately the forger who was instrumental in most of these forgeries and whom I convicted under Section 472, Indian Penal Code, died of stone in the bladder shortly after admission to jail, just when there was a prospect of his making a full confession.

VII.—JAIL.

The management of this institution is creditable, the health of the prisoners is well looked after, discipline is fairly maintained and the manufactures are improving.

VIII.—POLICE.

No remarks.

IX.—EDUCATION.

There are not wanting signs that the people are at last awakening to the benefits of education. There are now several village schools which are doing good work, some attended largely by the sons of Thakurs; and the High School at Rewah is doing very well. Not only as regards ordinary instruction and a large Rajkumar class, but also in connection with Patwaris' classes and the tuition given to young men in administrative questions in order to fit them for the service of the State.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Considerable attention has been paid to the important question of public works, and so far as was possible, all buildings and roads have been kept in efficient repairs. This year it is proposed to extend our Public Works programme in the direction mainly of railway feeder roads, and the subject is now under consideration.

XI.—REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Appendix XVII shows the settlement work done. I am about to submit a separate report on this branch of the administration. So far as I am able to judge, the work has been good and the progress made satisfactory, whilst there has been an entire absence of combined opposition. Our settlement operations, providing as they do fixity of tenure and fair assessments, will, I feel confident, prove of inestimable advantage to Rewah. The increase to the revenue is also considerable.

XII.—BOUNDARY.

Appendix XX shows the disposal of cases instituted.

XIII.—MEDICAL.

This subject has been separately reported upon. It is only necessary to mention here that under the able direction of Surgeon Major G. H. D. Gimlette the Department is well administered and generally appreciated.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement II gives details of the customs and excise revenue for the year; the only remarks I have to make under this heading are regarding the decrease in the revenue from opium. It was found that our receipts consequent on large sales from the State godown much increased, and an enquiry revealed that the increase was probably due to the purchase by contractors of considerable supplies, which were, there is some reason for believing, smuggled into British territory; such restrictions as seemed desirable were at once imposed and the sales sensibly decreased.

FORESTS.

We derive a handsome revenue from the sale of lac; otherwise, the income from forests, having regard to the large area covered with jungle, is small. The Department is fairly well managed on lines which protect as far as possible the poor and wild tribes from annoyance by subordinate officials.

D. ROBERTSON, *Lt.-Col.*,

*Political Agent, Baghelkhand and
Superintendent of Rewah.*

SUTNA :
The 5th May 1893. }

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Report on the Bundelkhand Agency for 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL—SEASON AND CROPS.

Heavy rain early in June was followed by a dry period and towards the end of the month a little anxiety was felt, which was, however, removed by an abundant fall before the middle of July. The total rainfall registered was 46.28 inches, being a little over the average. The *kharif* crop was a good one, and the *rabi* generally so, though injury was caused to the latter over small areas by hail. This, in a few tracts, fortunately only of the smallest extent, was of the most destructive character; frosts also did a little mischief in parts.

2. Cholera was reported in various parts of the Agency, but was nowhere of a severe character; the heaviest mortality was in Samthar and Panna, in which 362 and 205 deaths respectively were reported. The Nowgong cantonment escaped the disease. Generally speaking, the year was a healthy one.

3. Colonel F. A. Wilson was Political Agent during the year, except from 20th July to 19th October, when, during his absence on leave, Captain C. Herbert held charge of the Agency.

The Cantonment Magistracy was held by Captain A. S. Rooke till he went on leave on 21st April, when Lieutenant G. R. Cassells, followed by Lieutenant D. Peart, officiated till 21st July. Captain Rooke, having returned again, held the office till 11th January, when he was relieved on appointment for special judicial work by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, who continued to officiate till the close of the year.

Lieutenant D. Peart took charge of the Boundary Settlement office on 13th June.

Surgeon Captain S. H. Henderson was Agency Surgeon up to 9th August, and Surgeon Captain G. F. Alexander from the 10th August till 6th November, when Surgeon Captain Henderson resumed charge on return from leave and continued in charge for the rest of the year.

II.—POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE WHOLE AGENCY.

4. Dacoity, which had for long been a most serious evil in Bundelkhand, continued to prevail with only partially modified effect during the earlier months of the year. Unremitting efforts for its suppression, however, gradually resulted in its discouragement to some extent, and in the latter half of the year, after the services of a special officer to superintend operations had been obtained, there was the most marked success.

5. Bhaisaundha and Garrauli have continued under management, and the young jaghirdars of both have been students in the Rajkumar College at Nowgong; both are promising boys. Bhaisaundha has a very poor revenue and was unable to fully meet its expenditure for the two years up to June 1891, owing to unfavourable seasons and unforeseen charges. The position was, however, improved last year and was satisfactory. In Garrauli the actuals for the year ending June 1892 were satisfactory, the surplus in cash and assets was increased, and a further small liquidation of old debt was effected. Its debt now stands at Rs13,000, which it is expected will be compounded for one-third of the amount.

6. Some supervision, as heretofore, has been maintained over the affairs of Sarila, in which the young Raja's father, Rao Sambhar Singh, has continued in charge of the administration. The financial position of this State continued most satisfactory, the invested funds amount to one lakh and fifty thousand, and there is a working surplus.

The young Raja, Pahar Singh, who is now about 18 years old, pursued his studies in the Rajkumar College during the year, but his want of diligence prevents his making very satisfactory progress.

III.—STATES ADMINISTERED BY THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

7. *Orchha*.—This State has continued successful in keeping down dacoity, only 2 cases having occurred during the year. Its efforts to capture dacoits have also met with success. In April the Darbar arrested some 8 or 10 dacoits belonging to Parara, a village of the Jhansi district close to its border. Several other arrests were effected during the year.

In October a number of Thakurs of the Palehra jaghir, one of the most important in the State, appeared with a large following to complain of various harsh acts on the part of the Darbar. There was a certain appearance of hollowness in much of this mass of complaint, and of an attempt to give the demonstration a fictitious importance as a combined and unanimous movement.

8. *Datia*.—The administration has apparently worked smoothly and no difficulties have arisen. In March, however, disclosures made by certain dacoits in the course of judicial proceedings at the Agency led to enquiries on the spot at Datia resulting in very damaging revelations. It was made clear that the notorious dacoit, Sultan Singh, had enjoyed favours, if not with the cognizance of the authorities, at least at the hands of a confidential employé.

9. *Panna*.—The Darbar has reported that the construction of a new jail has been begun. This was a most seriously felt want, the old jail accommodation being of so inferior a nature as to be a danger to the health of prisoners and a discredit to the State.

10. *Charkhari*.—The first year of the young Chief's independent rule has been a prosperous one. He has continued to have the benefit of the advice and help of the Rao Sahib, who for many years as head of the administration under the supervision of the Agency, did so much to promote the well-being of the State, and to secure efficiency in its various Departments. Financially the State is in a good position, and with the prudent control of its affairs which it now enjoys its future promises well.

11. *Ajaigarh*.—In the early part of the year disclosures were made gravely compromising the administration in respect of the harbouring of dacoits. It appeared that the gang of the noted leader Durug Singh had found constant asylum in Ajaigarh territory, which enjoyed perfect immunity, while the villages of adjacent States were ravaged. This state of things demanded serious notice, and in a personal interview with the Chief in June an intimation of the grave displeasure with which the facts brought to light had been viewed by the Agent to the Governor General was made by me.

12. *Bijawar*.—Again no special change or improvement calls for record here. Weakness and want of purpose have continued to show themselves, but fortunately have resulted in no serious trouble, other than the continuance of dacoity, which has long prevailed. In this connection even the pressure brought to bear on the Darbar, was not altogether without effect, and in the last half of the year there was only one dacoity.

A very universal sympathy on the part of the people with the dacoits, leading to an extensive harbouring and aiding of them was proved. Indications of this had long been so evident that the fact did not admit of doubt, and constant pressure had been exerted through the Darbar to put a stop to it. The vigorous special measures which were adopted at the beginning of the cold season and the consequent close local inquisition in many places absolutely proved the very general corruption and malpractice which existed, and for which the ill-controlled Thakurs and Jaghirdars of the State were almost entirely responsible. The evil has been severely dealt with and has for the present been put down.

13. *Baoni*.—This State, situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the Agency, has been wisely managed and its affairs have given no trouble.

The Nawab has intimated his wish to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

14. *Chhatarpur*.—A report, which is on the whole satisfactory, has been furnished by the Darbar. More effective action against dacoity than in some other States was noticed as regards this State last year. Repressive measures were steadily continued in the year under review, and evidently with effect, as Durug Singh and his gang were, during the rains, practically ousted from their old haunts, and dacoities entirely ceased.

The Darbar in May obtained the services of a well-recommended police officer of the Central Provinces, who is now Police Superintendent in the State.

Extra police and charges in connection with special measures for dacoity suppression contributed with other causes to swell the expenditure, which exceeded the revenue, and resulted in a diminution of the cash balances, which stood at the close of the year at R62,000, to which should be added R12,000 interest due on invested funds, but not drawn before the close of the year. There is no reason to doubt the soundness of the normal financial position, and the restoration of a favourable balance between revenue and expenditure.

15. *Baraundha*.—A very serious affray, attended with loss of life, occurred on the boundary between Baraundha and Kamta Rajaula in April 1892. It was caused by the aggression of a body of the armed retainers of Baraundha, under the leading of an official of the Raj. The case was tried in the Agency court, and a large number of the offenders were convicted and punished.

16. *Hasht Bhaya Jaghirs*.—Against Dhurwai and Bijna the officer deputed by the North-Western Provinces Government on special dacoity measures on the joint frontier has detected very suspicious indications of traffic with dacoits, and it was necessary to address a serious warning to the two Jaghirdars.

17. *The Chaube Jaghirs*.—In Paldeo financial questions have been those of most importance. The year has been spent in constant bickering between the Jaghirdar, and the widow of his predecessor, the lady insisting on a much more liberal allowance than the Jaghirdar will grant, and refusing meantime to deliver up the State valuables which fell into her possession at the death of her husband. The Jaghirdar having, at the suggestion of the Agency, slightly increased the amount of the allowance to a figure which in the involved condition of the jaghir appears reasonable, the lady has been informed that there will be no further intervention in the matter. She is very unlikely to rest content with this decision.

The heavy debt left by the late Jaghirdar is a serious matter. The creditor has been urged to accept a very moderate scheme of liquidation and both sides have been advised to meet each other in a reasonable spirit of concession. It is probable, however, that the further exercise of the good offices of the Agency will be necessary.

18. In Taraon things have not gone smoothly between the Jaghirdar and his principal Maashdar. The latter, having failed to abide by the terms of the settlement authoritatively ordered in his case, has been deprived of a small holding which he only enjoyed by indulgence.

There has been trouble also with certain of the cultivators, in which it is hoped that the efforts made by the Agency to effect an arrangement may prove successful.

19. *Jigni*.—Rao Bahadur Lachhman Singh died on the 7th April, 1892, and the adoption by his widow of Bhan Pertap Singh, aged about 15 years, a cousin of the Charkhari Chief, has been sanctioned by Government.

20. *Beri*.—Rao Bijai Singh died on the 21st October, 1892. His eldest son, Raghuraj Singh, is 19 years of age, and has had some experience in public affairs. His succession has received the recognition of Government.

21. *Alipura*.—This jaghir is very gravely compromised in respect of its dealings with dacoits. It contains wild and jungly tracts, which had long been known as a favourite resort of dacoit bands, and constant pressure had been used to bring the Jaghirdar to a sense of his responsibilities in the matter. It remained, however, for the disclosures made by captured and confessing dacoits to prove how deeply officials and servants of the Jaghirdar were involved, and it is impossible to absolve the Jaghirdar himself of serious blame.

22. *Bihat*.—Serious malpractice in connection with the dacoits has been discovered in this jaghir also, but here again it is only the revelations made by confessing prisoners that has brought the fault clearly to light. Indeed it will be easily understood that where the officials, and it is to be feared the Chief himself, are compromised, testimony to the misconduct is not easily to be had from the humbler inhabitants.

23. The remaining states need not be specially noticed.

24. *Political Pensions*.—Two deaths occurred among the political pensioners of the Goshain family of Himmat Bahadur. Birgir died on 23rd July, 1892, and Thakur Puri on 23rd September 1892; their pensions were continued to their sons, Hummat Gir and Kallian Puri.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

25. No civil cases were tried.

26. Work in the criminal courts was again heavy. Eight cases of murder and culpable homicide were tried in the Political Agent's court and four cases of dacoity.

27. So great was the pressure caused by the accumulated mass of dacoity cases, resulting from the cessation of Captain Rooke's special deputation at the close of the previous year, and such the difficulty of dealing with it in presence of the large amount of extra-judicial work in this office which operations for the suppression of dacoity involved that it became necessary to re-invest Captain Rooke with the powers necessary to hold trials. This was done in August without relieving that officer of his own work, and for four months he conducted the trials in addition to the duties of his own office as Cantonment Magistrate. In December the increased tension of the position became again apparent, and Captain Rooke was placed on special duty as an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Fifteen cases were tried by him during the year and considerably over a hundred offenders were convicted. The proceedings in these cases are arduous, large numbers of accused being placed at the bar in many of them.

Details will be found in appended Statement B.

A very universal sympathy on the part of the people with the dacoits, leading to an extensive harbouring and aiding of them was proved. Indications of this had long been so evident that the fact did not admit of doubt, and constant pressure had been exerted through the Darbar to put a stop to it. The vigorous special measures which were adopted at the beginning of the cold season and the consequent close local inquisition in many places absolutely proved the very general corruption and malpractice which existed, and for which the ill-controlled Thakurs and Jaghirdars of the State were almost entirely responsible. The evil has been severely dealt with and has for the present been put down.

13. *Baoni*.—This State, situated at a great distance from the head-quarters of the Agency, has been wisely managed and its affairs have given no trouble.

The Nawab has intimated his wish to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

14. *Chhatarpur*.—A report, which is on the whole satisfactory, has been furnished by the Darbar. More effective action against dacoity than in some other States was noticed as regards this State last year. Repressive measures were steadily continued in the year under review, and evidently with effect, as Durug Singh and his gang were, during the rains, practically ousted from their old haunts, and dacoities entirely ceased.

The Darbar in May obtained the services of a well-recommended police officer of the Central Provinces, who is now Police Superintendent in the State.

Extra police and charges in connection with special measures for dacoity suppression contributed with other causes to swell the expenditure, which exceeded the revenue, and resulted in a diminution of the cash balances, which stood at the close of the year at R62,000, to which should be added R12,000 interest due on invested funds, but not drawn before the close of the year. There is no reason to doubt the soundness of the normal financial position, and the restoration of a favourable balance between revenue and expenditure.

15. *Baraundha*.—A very serious affray, attended with loss of life, occurred on the boundary between Baraundha and Kamta Rajaula in April 1892. It was caused by the aggression of a body of the armed retainers of Baraundha, under the leading of an official of the Raj. The case was tried in the Agency court, and a large number of the offenders were convicted and punished.

16. *Hasht Bhaya Jaghirs*.—Against Dhurwai and Bijna the officer deputed by the North-Western Provinces Government on special dacoity measures on the joint frontier has detected very suspicious indications of traffic with dacoits, and it was necessary to address a serious warning to the two Jaghirdars.

17. *The Chaube Jaghirs*.—In Paldeo financial questions have been those of most importance. The year has been spent in constant bickering between the Jaghirdar, and the widow of his predecessor, the lady insisting on a much more liberal allowance than the Jaghirdar will grant, and refusing meantime to deliver up the State valuables which fell into her possession at the death of her husband. The Jaghirdar having, at the suggestion of the Agency, slightly increased the amount of the allowance to a figure which in the involved condition of the jaghir appears reasonable, the lady has been informed that there will be no further intervention in the matter. She is very unlikely to rest content with this decision.

The heavy debt left by the late Jaghirdar is a serious matter. The creditor has been urged to accept a very moderate scheme of liquidation and both sides have been advised to meet each other in a reasonable spirit of concession. It is probable, however, that the further exercise of the good offices of the Agency will be necessary.

18. In Taraon things have not gone smoothly between the Jaghirdar and his principal Maashdar. The latter, having failed to abide by the terms of the settlement authoritatively ordered in his case, has been deprived of a small holding which he only enjoyed by indulgence.

There has been trouble also with certain of the cultivators, in which it is hoped that the efforts made by the Agency to effect an arrangement may prove successful.

19. *Jigni*.—Rao Bahadur Lachhman Singh died on the 7th April, 1892, and the adoption by his widow of Bhan Pertap Singh, aged about 15 years, a cousin of the Charkhari Chief, has been sanctioned by Government.

20. *Beri*.—Rao Bijai Singh died on the 21st October, 1892. His eldest son, Raghuraj Singh, is 19 years of age, and has had some experience in public affairs. His succession has received the recognition of Government.

21. *Alipura*.—This jaghir is very gravely compromised in respect of its dealings with dacoits. It contains wild and jungly tracts, which had long been known as a favourite resort of dacoit bands, and constant pressure had been used to bring the Jaghirdar to a sense of his responsibilities in the matter. It remained, however, for the disclosures made by captured and confessing dacoits to prove how deeply officials and servants of the Jaghirdar were involved, and it is impossible to absolve the Jaghirdar himself of serious blame.

22. *Bihat*.—Serious malpractice in connection with the dacoits has been discovered in this jaghir also, but here again it is only the revelations made by confessing prisoners that has brought the fault clearly to light. Indeed it will be easily understood that where the officials, and it is to be feared the Chief himself, are compromised, testimony to the misconduct is not easily to be had from the humbler inhabitants.

23. The remaining states need not be specially noticed.

24. *Political Pensions*.—Two deaths occurred among the political pensioners of the Goshain family of Himmat Bahadur. Birgir died on 23rd July, 1892, and Thakur Puri on 23rd September 1892; their pensions were continued to their sons, Hummat Gir and Kallian Puri.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

25. No civil cases were tried.

26. Work in the criminal courts was again heavy. Eight cases of murder and culpable homicide were tried in the Political Agent's court and four cases of dacoity.

27. So great was the pressure caused by the accumulated mass of dacoity cases, resulting from the cessation of Captain Rooke's special deputation at the close of the previous year, and such the difficulty of dealing with it in presence of the large amount of extra-judicial work in this office which operations for the suppression of dacoity involved that it became necessary to re-invest Captain Rooke with the powers necessary to hold trials. This was done in August without relieving that officer of his own work, and for four months he conducted the trials in addition to the duties of his own office as Cantonment Magistrate. In December the increased tension of the position became again apparent, and Captain Rooke was placed on special duty as an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Fifteen cases were tried by him during the year and considerably over a hundred offenders were convicted. The proceedings in these cases are arduous, large numbers of accused being placed at the bar in many of them.

Details will be found in appended Statement B.

28. Dacoity cases were also tried in some of the States, notably Orchha and Chhatarpur.

29. Accommodation in the jail quite failed to meet the enormously increased demands upon it; successive batches of prisoners were accordingly transferred to the jail at Indore and the Central Prison at Allahabad. Notwithstanding this relief temporary accommodation had to be provided in the building intended for the military guard and jail stores outside the walls, the utmost care being exercised in the selection of the least dangerous class of offenders for location therein.

There remains, however, overcrowding in spite of these and other expedients.

30. The Panna Darbar has promised the early construction of a suitable jail, and has announced its commencement. This was very urgently needed, the want of suitable means for the detention and accommodation of prisoners having led to serious mortality.

V.—POLICE.

31. Details will be found in Statement D appended to this report.

A very large increase of the prisoners in the jail and of under-trial prisoners of a desperate character rendered it necessary to apply for a temporary increase to the jail police guard in March, which was duly sanctioned.

VI.—DACOITY.

32. During the year the history of dacoity has been eventful and generally satisfactory, marked success having attended the efforts to put down the evil. A very substantial decrease has again to be reported from 59 offences in 1891-92 to 39 for the past year, and of these only 12 occurred in the latter half of the year.

33. The special evils opposing the measures for the suppression of this crime have been dealt with in former reports and need not now be again discussed, except as regards that one which arises out of the passive and active sympathy of the Thakur body generally with their offending brethren. It must be recorded with regret that many recent revelations have tended to show that malpractice in this connection has extended to high places and to leading personages, and that even Chiefs are in some cases very gravely compromised.

34. Another feature, of which there had long been abundant indications, has, in the recent and fuller disclosures, obtained from numerous captured and confessing dacoits, been conspicuously established, *viz.* the extent to which favouring influences in adjacent British territory, have fostered dacoity in Bundelkhand. There was a feeling, perhaps very natural, in the earlier days of the present dacoity, that its prevalence in Native territory, menaced peace and order over the border. But Bundelkhand dacoits, especially the noted leaders who have lately arisen and the more formidable gangs, have shown a very scrupulous respect for the sanctity of British territory, and there are some curious illustrations of this spirit. It is equally clear on the other hand that a reciprocal advantage has been gained by the dacoits, the evidence being very full, that gangs operating in Bundelkhand have found harbour and assistance beyond its borders to a large extent. The vigorous measures lately found necessary in adjoining British districts furnish confirmation on the point, and are very usefully aiding the pressure brought to bear on this side upon the outlaws, who begin to show signs of being reduced to great straits.

35. Early in the year the additional officers and men of the Thagi and Dacoity Department referred to in the last year's report were obtained, and

more vigorous and organized action became possible; and the effect of this, and the efforts of Darbars under constant pressure, combined with the setting in of the rains, was a very marked diminution in the number of dacoities. This was followed at the beginning of the cold weather by the deputation of Mr. A. Hankin, of the Central Provinces police, on special duty, to superintend operations, and the greatly increased resources for coping with the evil, soon produced the most satisfactory results. Durga Lodhi, one of the most active and formidable leaders, being about this time killed, his gang, which had long been the scourge of parts of Panna and Bijawar, fell to pieces, and under pressure of the activity which the Darbars were induced to adopt, and the vigorous measures organized by Mr. Hankin, was captured almost to a man before the close of the year.

36. Attention was then turned to the other important gang, that of Durug Singh, and the energetic pursuit carried on resulted in paralyzing and scattering its members, who, it is hoped, may very soon be arrested. It is satisfactory to be able to express a confident hope that dacoity has had its day in Bundelkhand; very many important dacoits have been captured or shot, the gangs have been disorganized, and the leaders discredited; besides large numbers of the dacoits themselves, many Thakurs and even officials, have been prosecuted for harbouring and abetting, and it has been thoroughly brought home to all concerned, both in high places and low, that the profession of dacoity is hardly less disastrous in its consequences to the perpetrators than to the victims.

37. *Orchha*.—Success has amply attended the measures of this Darbar, for maintaining the immunity from crime which its action in the previous year had secured. A large number of dacoits have been apprehended, among them a batch of some 8 or 9 offenders belonging to the notoriously ill-reputed village of Parara (Jhansi) and its vicinity.

Only two unimportant dacoities occurred during the year.

38. *Panna*.—Outlying tracts in this State were the scene of the depredations of Durga Lodhi and his gang, which, however, had entirely ceased during the last four months of the year.

There were altogether 11 dacoities during the year.

39. *Bijawar*.—Parts of this State, too, were harassed by the gang of Durga Lodhi, but the latter half of the year showed the same immunity from crime as Panna. Nine dacoities occurred during the year. The prosecution of Thakurs and others for the offences of sheltering and supplying dacoits which had been very rife was energetically pushed, with very good effect. The noted leader Maharaj Singh was shot in a desperate resistance to capture, and several of the most desperate ruffians, who had been associated with Durga Lodhi, were captured.

40. *Chhatarpur*.—This territory has again been the scene of most of Durug Singh's outrages. Early in the year, however, the Darbar took very decided action to put an end to the general harbouring and aiding which that leader had commanded, and with the best results. The gang appears to have been completely ousted from its former haunts, and is reported, on the best authority, to have found a haven during the rains across the border in adjacent British territory. The effect of the Darbar's action is shown by the fact that 11 out of the 12 dacoities of the year were committed during the first three months, the last nine months of the year being free from the crime, with the exception of one case.

VII.—EDUCATION.

41. The Rajkumar College at Nowgong remained throughout the year under the superintendence of Mr. J. Mather as Principal.

The average number of students was 20, the year closing with 19 on the rolls.

Four boys went up for the Central India schools examinations and all passed; this is a gratifying success and may, it is hoped, encourage future efforts. Riding, games and gymnastics are steadily practised.

Gajraj Singh, one of the older students, has just entered our military service, joining the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Nowgong. Such a step is almost unheard of among those in his position in Bundelkhand. He is a Parihar Rajput, connected with the Alipura Jaghirdar's family, and if only the Bundelkhand Thakurs would follow his very manly and commendable example, we should have less of dacoity and other crime, and the name Bundela would stand far higher in honour than it now does.

42. The Nowgong cantonment school has continued to do good work.

43. Charkhari, as usual, leads the van in the matter of education in Bundelkhand, and the State school is far ahead of all its rivals, having the credit of passing all the candidates, 6 in number, whom it sent up for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University. These were the only successful candidates from Bundelkhand, all the others failing. In the Central India schools examination also it stands first, with 12 passes, being more than one-third of the total number for the Agency.

A steady interest has continued to be evinced by the Darbar in the admirable girls' school of which the State can boast, which has maintained its efficiency and prosperity. An Industrial school has also been begun; the foundation was laid in January 1892 by the Agent to the Governor General and the building has advanced half-way to completion.

44. Chhatarpur follows Charkhari in the cause of education; the State school passed 5 candidates in the Central India schools examination. Village schools receive attention.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

45. On the Tikamgurih-Mahrowni and Samthar-Moth Roads the close of the year found work still remaining to be done, neither Darbar having shown such energy as might be expected.

46. The Charkhari-Mahoba Road the construction of which rested with the Hamirpur District authorities upon payment of the cost by the Darbar, is practically finished.

47. Datia has undertaken the construction of roads connecting Sonagi railway station with the Jhansi-Gwalior Road on one side, and with the sacred hill of Sonagir and Barouni on the other, and some work has been done.

48. Roads connecting Teharka railway station with the village of the same name and with the neighbouring Jhansi-Nowgong Road have been urged on the Orchha Darbar.

49. A long line of communication between Chandla, Loundi, and the railway at Mahoba has been recommended to the Charkhari and Chhatarpur Darbars and it is understood that these States are prepared to undertake the work within their respective limits.

50. There is little or no progress to report as regards irrigation from the Betwa canal.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

51. For the first time for several years this Agency had the services of a boundary settlement officer, Lieutenant D. Peart, for the whole of the field

season, which, beginning with November, lasted till well into April, with the result of a fair record of work. This is the more satisfactory in view of the fact that Panna and Bijawar were concerned in the greater number of cases. These states, and especially Panna, being generally most deeply involved in this kind of litigation.

The proceedings of both States tended towards loss of time. Bijawar caused delay at first by its failure to send a properly accredited representative, but a timely remonstrance seems to have resulted in its showing a better spirit later.

Of the continued very unsatisfactory attitude of Panna Lieutenant Peart made serious complaints, and he has reported that owing to obstruction, other cases which he had hoped to decide had to stand over. I regret to have to state my opinion that Lieutenant Peart was hampered and obstructed in his efforts by the action on both sides, and especially on that of Panna.

X.—MEDICAL.

52. Medical charge of the Agency and Civil Dispensary was held by Surgeon Captain Henderson for the greater part of the year.

There were 15 major and 524 minor operations performed in the dispensary and 725 cases were treated during the year, the considerable increase in the last being due, as explained by the Agency Surgeon, to the prevalence of malaria in August, September and October. The Hospital Assistant attached to the Agency treated 909 cases.

Among the people in the Cantonment bazar and Agency limits 14 cases of small-pox occurred.

53. Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Moitra continued to conduct very efficiently the medical duties at Charkhari. In the State dispensary 20 major and 773 minor operations were performed, and 13,547 cases were treated.

54. In Chhatarpur also excellent work has been done, the duties of the State hospital and dispensary having been most satisfactorily discharged by Assistant Surgeon Babu Bala Gopal Singh. Out-door relief was given to the very large number of 25,913 patients, while 243 were treated in the hospital, and 93 major and 350 minor operations were performed.

The record is a very good one, and both these States deserve credit for the excellent institutions maintained for the relief of sickness and suffering.

XI.—VACCINATION.

55. Work in this Department has been carried on under difficulty in places. The assumption of its own vaccination operations by Chhatarpur, following Charkhari, produced a slight deficit in the necessary funds, and it has been necessary to ask the States to make a small increase to their contributions, these being the only resources available for the work.

Nowgong :
The 26th April 1893. }

FRED. A. WILSON, Colonel,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VIII.

GUNA.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1892-93.

I.—GENERAL.

The outturn of the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was good. Cholera prevailed from April to August 1892. There were 391 deaths from cholera, as per detail :—

Bajrangarh (Gwalior)	101
Gurrah	56
Parone	119
Umri	2
Sirsi	113

The Political Assistant visited Bhadowra, Sirsi, Bajrangarh, Sipri, Pachhar, Chanderi and Mungaoli, spending 46 days in camp.

II.—POLITICAL.

Parone.—Continues well-managed and free of debt. A son was born to the Raja in December last.

Umri.—The Kamdar, Ressaldar Mahtab Singh, having resigned his appointment, Guru Ram Lal, late Kamdar, was appointed in his place in November 1892.

Bhadoura.—Kamdar Balmakund was dismissed, and Thakur Bhairan Singh, of Bhadowra, succeeded him in February last. The Raja married the daughter of the Thakur of Lalgah in Western Malwa in June 1892.

Khiaoda.—The Kamdar, Thakur Rattun Singh, was removed, and was succeeded by Hakim Muhammad Hussein, of Guna.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

Civil Cases.—Twenty-eight cases decided against 94 last year.

Criminal Cases.—Twenty cases decided against 43 last year.

Jail.—There are four prisoners against 10 at the end of last year.

VI.—DACOITY AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES.

One dacoity was committed in Raghogarh.

Two dacoities were „ „ Gurrah.

One dacoity was „ „ Parone.

Three dacoities were „ „ Umri.

Two „ „ „ Bhadowra.

One dacoity was „ „ Khinoda.

In three of these cases property was recovered, and in one the offenders were brought to justice. Ten dacoities were committed in the Gwalior district of Bajrangarh. In one of these cases the offenders were brought to justice, and in another property was recovered.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Eight boys, 3 from the first, 3 from the second, and 2 from the third class, appeared at the Central India schools examination in April last. Of these one from the 1st class passed in the 3rd Division, and one from the 3rd class passed in the 2nd Division, with honour in Persian, and secured a scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay road in this Agency is in good order. The construction of the Guna-Bina Railway is in progress.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

There were 16 boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year, and 2 fresh cases have been filed during the year, making a total of 18 cases. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, of the 2nd Central India Horse, settled the Musrendi, &c. *versus* Musrendi Ghat boundary. Sirsi has appealed against this decision.
Sirsi,
Jhallawur

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA:
The 28th April 1893. }

F. C. GRANT, Capt.,
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1892-93.

CIVIL WORKS.

1. *Revenue*.—The revenue actually realized during the year so far as is known at present was R11,906 against the Budget Estimate of R11,000 and the Revised Budget of R10,000. The actual for the previous year 1891-92 was R12,306.

2. *Expenditure*.—The following detail shows the original Budget Imperial Grant, Revised Estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or Final Grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India . . .	2,35,300	2,34,900	2,34,693
Expenditure in England and ex- change.	7,500	9,600	8,647

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under—

	R
Civil buildings, works and repairs	32,014
Communications, ditto	1,09,788
Establishment	94,415
Tools and plant	3,853
Suspense	—5,377
	<hr/>
	2,34,693
Balance unappropriated	207
	<hr/>
	2,34,900
	<hr/>

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from—

	R
(i) Contributions from different Native States	7,087
(ii) Local Fund	32,930
(iii) Civil Department Budget	2,521
	<hr/>
	42,538
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3. The main expenditure under Civil Works Buildings was on the following works, which were undertaken or completed during the year:—

Indore Station.

- (1) Some alterations and additions to superintending engineer's office to suit it for habitation.

- (2) A latrine for servants was constructed in the compound of the former Superintending Engineer's bungalow.
- (3) An approach road and wire fence round the compound of the Roman Catholic Chapel have been constructed during this year.
- (4) A verandah has been constructed to the new burkendaze's quarters of the Central India Agency Jail.
- (5) The chancel of St. Anne's Church is being paved with marble slabs, the Chaplain of Indore having paid the extra cost for doing this work.
- (6) Some new windows and ventilators have been opened in the post office buildings at Indore.

Sirdarpur Station.

- (7) Certain additions and alterations have been made to the new combined post and telegraph office buildings and an iron chest imbedded in the floor of the post office.

Agar Station.

- (8) Pine ceiling has been provided to the combined post and telegraph office building.

Shajapur.

- (9) The floor of the combined post and telegraph office has been paved with stone.

Ujjein.

- (10) Rooms for peons have been constructed to the railway post office.

Sehore.

- (11) A new well has been constructed in the compound of the Civil Jail.
- (12) A light verandah has been constructed and wooden counter fixed to the windows of the post office. The roof of the telegraph office room has been renewed.

Nowgong.

- (13) Additions and alterations were made to the Civil Jail during the year.

From Local Funds, Indore.

- (14) Certain improvements have been made to the stalls of vegetable market.
- (15) A new latrine was constructed for the Gari Adda in the Residency bazar.
- (16) The approach road to the new conservancy ground has been completed.
- (17) A retaining wall has been constructed on the west side of the Khan river.
- (18) A pucca drain is under construction through the compound of the Central India Horse lines, some old drains in the main bazar arching improved.
- (19) Certain improvements to the Residency bund have been completed.
- (20) Special repairs have been carried out to a block of servants' quarters attached to the bungalow of the Daly College Principal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Agra-Bombay Road.

- (1) A raised causeway over Ajwar river in 113th mile is under construction and will be completed before the next monsoon.
- (2) Dry rubble stone pavement has been constructed in the bed of Narbada river between trestle bridges at Khalghat and a low masonry pier was constructed in the bed of the river to the south.
- (3) A raised causeway was constructed over Munranee nullah in the 57th mile and steep gradient reduced.

Ujjein-Agar Road.

- (4) A small raised causeway has been constructed in the nullah on approach road of Kali Sindh ferry.

Biaora-Sehore Road.

- (5) A causeway has been constructed over nullah No. 16 in 21st mile.
- (6) A rubble stone wall was constructed near Narsingarh tank in 19th mile and a small causeway raised.

Malwa-Guzrat Road.

- (7) A portion of road passing through Sirdarpur has been constructed.

Mhow-Neemuch Road.

- (8) A feeder road from Namli railway station to Sailana town is under construction and will be completed before next monsoon.

Banda-Saugor Road.

- (9) The $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Ghat portion near Heerapur has been completed.
- (10) One section of Nagode-Kallinger Road (5 miles) is under construction.
- (11) The widening of the metal of the Jhansi-Nowgong Road to Hurlpapur station is being carried out; the collection will be completed during this year and the consolidation in next year.
- (12) Flooring of the Siamree river causeway was completed during the year.

5. All the buildings and roads were kept in good order throughout the Administration during the year under review.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Rajputana and Central India, was permanently transferred to Punjab in June 1892, being relieved by H. F. White, Esq., Superintending Engineer, from Burma.

The usual statement of roads is attached.

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Secy. to the Agents to the Govr. Genl.,
Central India and Rajputana, P. W. Dept.*

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

I.—EXPORTS.

The export to China during the year under review has been less than that of 1891-92, a result which is probably due to the increased production of opium in China. During the year 1892-93 only 28,601 chests were despatched to Bombay for exportation, a decrease of 3,902 chests as compared with the previous year.

2. The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	28,601
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R1,71,60,600, @ R600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	1,380½
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R9,66,350, @ R700 per chest.
Chests	.	.	.	.	.	170½, free of Pass duty.

The last year's figures being :—

Imperial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	32,503
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R1,95,01,800

Provincial.

Chests	.	.	.	.	.	1,405
Duty	.	.	.	.	.	R9,83,500
Chests	.	.	.	.	.	361½, free of Pass duty.

II.—STOCK AND OUTTURN.

3. The stock in hand is estimated at 40,000 chests. The greater part, however, of this stock consists of new opium, and there is only a limited amount of old opium, which during the last two or three years has been specially in demand.

4. The outturn of the 1892-93 season is roughly estimated at over 26,000 chests.

5. The annexed statements, 1. to 4, give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

In British courts under the Central India Agency there were in all 2,244 civil suits for disposal during the year. Of these, 1,223 were Small Cause Court cases. Suits numbering 2,021, and valued at R2,42,342 8-6, were disposed of during the year against 2,291 suits valued at R2,05,801 5-9 during 1891-92.

Decrees numbering 2,066, and valued at R3,47,387-1-11, were executed against 2,341 decrees, valued at R3,71,826-14-1 during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has increased from 24·51 days in 1891-92 to 26·36 days in the year under report.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R15-8-7 to R12-1-6, and the average cost of the execution of decrees from R0-15-11 to R0-12-10.

The average duration of execution of decrees was 15·35 days against 12·56 days in the previous year.

II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The total number of criminal cases in the British courts in the Central India Agency was 2,095 against 2,234 in the previous year. Of these 715 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations.

The average duration of cases was 4·80 days against 6·96 in 1891-92. The average in the Cantonment Magistrate's court has increased from 4·73 to 7·64.

The number of witnesses attending the courts has decreased, being 2,692 against 3,098 in the previous year.

The average number of days required for their attendance was 1·03 against 1·98 in 1891-92.

III.—POLICE.

The total number of British police maintained in the year was 5 mounted and 536 foot, at an annual cost of R54,691-4-6.

IV.—JAILS.

The total number of prisoners confined in British jails in Central India on 31st March 1893 was 520 against 421 shown in the previous year's return. The daily average for the year was 450·59, and the annual average cost per man has increased from R58-7-10 to R60-8-3.

The Superintendent, Central India Agency Jail, submits the following report :—

Buildings.—During the year under report, no new buildings have been added or any alterations made. The usual annual repairs were executed by the Public Works Department and all the buildings were kept in good order.

Conduct of the Jail officials.—The conduct of the Jail officials has been uniformly good. They all did their respective work in a satisfactory manner.

General management of Prisoners.—Perfectly satisfactory.

Health of prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail hospital were 841, out of whom 18 died; one death was accidental.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied according to the scale of prison dietary.

Clothing.—Every prisoner is provided with a coat, a janghia, and a cap, and they are supplied with an additional blanket coat for the winter season. The convicts are made to wash their own clothes.

Employment of prisoners.—With the exception of the life-convicts and those above ten years' sentence almost all the prisoners are sent out to work.

Conduct of prisoners.—On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good.

Escapes.—On the 2nd September 1892 a prisoner called Dulia Bhil, undergoing $6\frac{1}{2}$ years' rigorous imprisonment, escaped from a gang employed in the gardens, and he is still at large.

“On the 7th September 1892 one prisoner, named Rama Kurmi, undergoing $4\frac{1}{4}$ years' sentence, attempted to escape from the Residency garden by hiding himself in a heap of plant-cuttings, but was traced out. He was committed for trial to the court of the Residency Magistrate. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 20 stripes in addition to his previous sentence.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,753-1-6. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the Jail employés.

Expenditure: causes of increase or decrease.—The entire expenditure during the year, under all heads, has not increased the Budget allotment.

State of Jail garden.—Convict-labour was employed in the jail garden, which supplied sufficient vegetables for the prisoners' rations throughout the year. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—The Jailer, Manick Pershad, maintains strict discipline and has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction.

“Hospital Assistant Rambhao has worked well and is very attentive to the patients in his care.

“Sorabjee is a very efficient clerk. He has done his work well. He is steady and regular in his habits.”

V.—REGISTRATION.

Four hundred and thirteen documents were registered during the year against 300 during 1891-92. The amount of fees levied was R1,167.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL CORPS.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Colonel Buller, the Commandant, died at Simla on the 3rd October 1892. From that date to the end of the year under report Major A. Masters has officiated as Commandant.

The health of the force has been satisfactory, but an unusual number of horses died at Agar during the year.

The remounts purchased by both regiments are a promising lot of horses.

2. The 1st Regiment was commanded by Major G. E. Money till the 5th March 1893. Captain Grant has officiated in command since that date. The regiment was inspected at Guna on the 19th February 1893 by General Luck, Inspector General of Cavalry, and on the 22nd February by Brigadier General Blood, Commanding the Bundelkhand district.

Musketry.—Four hundred and ninety-seven men were exercised in musketry and obtained a figure of merit of 39·57.

A team won the Lloyd-Lindsay 1st prize in the local meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association.

Remounts.—Forty-one remounts were purchased during the year.

3. The 2nd Regiment was commanded by Major A. Masters up to the 3rd October 1892. Captain Grant officiated in command up to the 6th February 1893, and Captain Robertson from that date.

The regiment was inspected by General Luck, Inspector General of Cavalry at Agar, on the 23rd February 1893, and by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow district, on the 7th March 1893.

Musketry.—The musketry course could not be gone through owing to the non-issue of Martini-Henri carbines. Late in the year 100 Martinis were served out to the regiment, and with these 220 men were put through the course of individual practice.

Remounts.—Forty-eight remounts were purchased during the year.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

Colonel Peart, the Commandant, held command till the 25th March 1893, and on his departure on furlough Lieutenant Colonel Ransford succeeded to the officiating command.

The conduct of the regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The regiment has been re-armed with the Martini-Henri rifle-mark II, during the year. The figure of merit was 45·76. Number of marks men 57.

The regiment was inspected by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding Mhow district, on the 5th and 6th December 1892.

A detachment of one Native Officer and 50 rank and file were engaged in searching for dacoits in Bundelkhand from 15th August to the end of the year and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India expressed his approbation of the good service rendered by them.

The health of the regiment has been good.

MALWA-BHIL CORPS.

Lieutenant Colonel Burne was in command from the 1st to the 29th April 1892. Major Bignell, of the Meywar Bhil Corps, officiated in command from 29th April up to 24th November 1892, on which date Lieutenant Colonel Burne rejoined from furlough and resumed command.

Musketry.—The standard of efficiency has been maintained.

The health of the regiment has been generally good.

The corps was inspected by Major General Anderson, C.B., Commanding Mhow district, on the 15th November 1892.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Principal of the Residency College supervised, as usual, the Entrance and First Arts examinations at the Indore centre. For the Entrance examination 66 candidates in all appeared. The following schools were represented in the examination :—

	Sent up.	Passed.
Residency School, Indore	8	and 5
Mhow School	10	„ 2
Dhar „	6	„ 3
Ujjein „	10	„ 5
Rutlam „	4	„ 0
Bhopal „	5	„ 3
Sehore „	8	„ 3
Jaora „	3	„ 1
Dewas „	3	„ 3

For the First Arts examination 9 candidates appeared, all students of the Madhava College at Ujjein. Seven were successful.

2. The Indore English Madrassa and the Canadian Mission School still adhere to the Calcutta course. A Calcutta Entrance examination was held at Indore in February 1893, under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College. A very large proportion of boys from the Madrassa succeeded in passing the examination. A First Arts examination was held shortly afterwards under the same supervision, at which the students of the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College appeared. Detailed figures for those examinations are not available.

II.—CENTRAL INDIAN SCHOOLS EXAMINATIONS.

3. These examinations have been held as usual, and at the time of writing this report the results are being prepared. The number of boys sent up by each school is given below :—

Charkhari	16	Lashkar	54
Panna	4	Sutna	9
Tikamgarh	4	Dewas	12
Dattia	6	Dhar	7
Nowgong { Cantonment	10	Sehore	25
{ Rajkumar College	5	Guna	7
Chhatarpur	11	Rewah	24
Jaora	10	Rutlam	7
Pertapgarh	1	Manpur	2
Mandsaur	8	Mhow Zoroastrian School	21
Neemuch	2	Indore Residency „	17
Gohad	2	Agar State „	7
Jouraulapur	3	„ Agency „	1
Bhander	5	Shajapur	2
Bhilsa	6	Ujjein Canadian Mission School	1
Gwalior City	6		

III.—INSPECTION OF STATE SCHOOLS.

4. During the year under report the High Schools of Rutlam, Jaora, Dewas, Sutna, and Rewah were inspected by the Principal of the Residency

College, and reports on their efficiency submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

IV.—RESIDENCY (RAJKUMAR) COLLEGE.

5. The College has lost during the year the Thakur of Piploda, who was invested with the powers of his Thakurat in December 1892. Among the new pupils of the year under report are the Rana of Ali Rajpur, the Rajas of Dewas (Junior Branch) and Rutlam, and several Thakurs from the Bhopawar Agency. Under a special arrangement with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Sahebzada Nasir Ali Khan, brother of the Nawab of Rampur, has been admitted to the College. There are 28 names in all on the roll at present, a number that has never been attained since the College was established in 1876.

V.—INDORE RESIDENCY SCHOOL.

6. The Residency School under Mr. L. N. Limaye, appointed Headmaster in November 1891, has now reached a gratifying degree of efficiency. The number of boys on the roll is now 224 as against 177 last year, and 123 in 1891. The monthly average of fee collections is R73-6-4, as against R54-4-8 last year, and R48-1-9 in 1891. Out of 11 boys sent up for the Entrance examination, 7 passed, 2 having taken the Calcutta and 5 the Allahabad course.

R. H. GUNION,

Principal, Residency College, Indore.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICES.

During the year offices were opened at Sheogarh on the alignment of the Dohad-Rutlam Railway, and at Dabhaura in Rewah territory on the Jubbulpore Extension of the East Indian Railway; and seven offices, namely:—Ghatea, Rutlam railway station, Beronda, Indargarh, Budni, Chater, and Gulgaon were closed; six offices, namely:—Banmor railway station, Gwalior railway station, Gwalior Residency, Janak Tal, Morar railway station, and Morena railway station were transferred from this circle to the North-Western Provinces postal circle. On the 31st March 1893 there were in the circle 127 post offices; 74 letter-boxes; 108 postmen; and 24 village postmen. Mails are conveyed 462 miles by railway, $128\frac{1}{2}$ miles by mail cart, and $1,638\frac{1}{2}$ miles by runners.

2. There are 17 combined post and telegraph offices, five of which keep 2nd class hours.

3. No highway robbery occurred during the year. No compensation has been received from the Gwalior Darbar for the loss sustained by the Department by the highway robbery of the mail which occurred on the 6th February 1892 at Jamalkhal, a little to the north of Soyot-Kalam on the Agar-Jhalrapatan mail line.

4. New quarters for two mail peons at Ujjein were erected during the year.

5. The value of money orders issued at the Gwalior State post offices, which passed through the Imperial offices of exchange, namely:—Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch and Ujjein, for payment in India, amounted to R9,26,609 as compared with R9,71,152 in 1891-92. The value of money orders issued at Imperial post offices in India, payable at Gwalior State post offices, was R4,40,497, as compared with R4,14,816 in 1891-92.

6. The postage due on unpaid articles of the letter mail sent through the Imperial post offices at Indore and Neemuch for delivery through the Holkar State post offices, and the postage collected on such articles, was as follows:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Due on articles sent to State Post Offices	1,701	7	0	1,669	3	0
Half share of postage due to Imperial Post Office	850	11	6	834	9	6
Half share of postage due on articles returned as undeliverable	113	0	6	134	11	3
Paid to Imperial Post Office by the Holkar State	737	11	0	699	14	3
Percentage of postage on articles treated as undeliverable	13.3			16.0		

7. It is estimated that from the 127 post offices in the circle the number of articles received for delivery during the year was 38,73,480 as compared with 38,79,044 in 1891-92.

J. W. BARWISE,

Deputy Postmaster General, Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

The mileage of lines opened on the commencement of the year was 884 miles and of wire 2,791.6. During His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Rewah State a temporary line on bamboos was erected with a single wire for a distance of 28 miles and a temporary office opened at Govindgarh on 31st March 1893. The mileage of lines on the 31st March last was therefore 912 and of wire 2,819.6.

There were no further extensions or alterations during the year under review.

The total number of telegraph offices supervised by the Government Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1893 was :—

Departmental	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Postal Combined	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Railway	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27

Rutlam was converted to a Postal Combined from a Departmental office.

The 25 railway offices on the Indian Midland Railway are not now supervised by the Telegraph Department only 27 offices are so supervised. Fifty-two licensed offices are opened for paid message traffic.

No interest was taken in the extension of telegraph lines by the different Native States during the year, and no applications for new lines were made. This is no doubt because any extension in Central India is of a rather speculative character, and Native States do not care to guarantee a telegraph line until they are quite sure of its paying its way. Telegraph extension, therefore, is at a standstill.

From the statistics attached it will be seen that there has been an increase of 89,374 in the total number of messages dealt with, and an increase of R2,249 in the total revenue, which result is satisfactory.

E. A. LEACH,
Superintendent, Indore Division.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospital and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	REMARKS.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries.</i>						
Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	2,53,508	711	6,651	893	12,323	
<i>Gwalior Agency.</i>						
Includes 11 dispensaries . . .	78,145	110	34,911	184	2,578	
<i>Bhopal Agency.</i>						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	96,996	1,153	* 52,286	341	6,402	* Inclusive of Bhopal State.
<i>Bundelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries	20,832	38	3,343	35	1,299	
<i>Baghelkhand Agency.</i>						
Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	1,33,681	221	49,415	372	7,931	
<i>Bhopawar Agency.</i>						
Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	62,098	280	2,567	130	2,719	
<i>Mhow Cantonment.</i>						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	15,325	18	553	...	...
TOTAL . . .	6,60,585	2,531	1,49,726	1,955	33,252	
TOTAL OF LAST YEAR . . .	6,26,596	5,172	1,47,260	1,629	31,573	
Increase . . .	33,989	...	2,466	326	1,679	
Decrease . . .	...	2,641	...	...	...

Surgeon Major A. Dane, M.D., who submits the report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency, states that the working of the dispensaries has been on the whole satisfactory. No new dispensary was opened during the year. There were only 215 cases of cholera, and small-pox is almost now unknown instead of being an annual scourge. The total number treated was 55,352, with 840 deaths. Two hundred and twenty-four major operations were performed, which is by far the largest number ever performed in the Bhopal Agency. Doctor Dane reports favourably of the work done by the native doctors.

Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi has been in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, where 95 major operations were performed and the successful results attained is creditable to Mr. Joshi.

The Female Hospital at Bhopal has been for the greater part of the year under the charge of Miss Mackenzie, a graduate of the Bombay University, who has been acting for the permanent incumbent, Miss Niebel, who went to England to obtain a medical degree. The work has been most satisfactorily carried on, and the number of patients treated, namely 7,708, shows the popularity of the institution. The total number of major operations were 22. A school for nurses has been opened by the liberality of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. The women, some 30 of whom attend, are instructed in the European methods of conducting labours, etc.

The report on the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency is furnished by Surgeon Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. The old out-patient dispensary at Rewah, having been found unnecessary, was closed on 31st March 1892, and its buildings, enlarged and adapted to their new purpose, were re-opened as the Rewah Zenana Hospital. The attendance shows an increase of 6,803 on the numbers treated in the previous year. A very large amount of important and successful surgical work was performed during the year. Three hundred and seventy-two major and 7,931 minor operations were performed against 347 major and 7,057 minor operations in 1891. Nineteen litholapaxies were performed during the year, 3 on male adults, 15 on boys, and one on a girl. With the exception of one boy, all recovered. In this solitary unsuccessful case the cause of death was advanced kidney disease coupled, with a sacculated condition of the bladder. Dr. Gimlette speaks very highly of Babu Ahia Ali Khan, of Victoria Hospital, Rewah, and Surju Pershad of Sutna dispensary, and reports that the dispensaries of the Agency are in a fair condition of efficiency. Surgeon Major Gimlette supervises the medical institutions of the Rewah State most ably. His surgical abilities are of a very high order.

Surgeon Captain S. H. Henderson submits the annual report of the Nowgong dispensary. There was no epidemic during the year. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out. The total number of out and in-patients treated was 7,069 and 216, against 5,672 and 228 last year. Five hundred and twenty-four minor and 15 major operations were performed. The latter includes six successful lateral lithotomies.

The annual report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary is submitted by Surgeon Captain T. Shaw, M.B., who has done good work during the seven and a half months of his superintendence of this institution; 619 in-patients and 8,014 out-patients were treated during the year. There were 60 major and 476 minor operations performed, as compared with 65 and 647 in the previous year.

The report of the medical institutions in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon Major A. M. Crofts. No new dispensary has been opened during the year, but hospitals are under construction at Bhandere, Mangaoli, Bhind and Gwalior, and the Memorial Hospital at Lashkar has made good progress towards completion. The work at the Women's Hospital, Lashkar, has been somewhat hindered during the year. The Lady Superintendent having resigned, Miss Helen Dass, the Hospital Assistant, educated at the Agra Medical School at the expense of the State, has been put in charge, and though she is a good and willing worker the patients are too numerous for her to treat single-handed, and it has been found impossible to obtain the services of another female hospital assistant. Cholera made its appearance during a part of the year; 2,022 cases were reported, of which 1,359 were fatal. Small-pox was prevalent in the city of Lashkar between September and December, and 194 fatal cases occurred. The number of major and minor operations performed during

the year was 184 and 2,578, of the former 4 were litholapaxies, with one death, 78,145 patients were treated during the year.

The report of the Charkhari Medical Department is submitted by Assistant Surgeon Madhu Sudan Maitra. The general health of the population was not satisfactory; malaria in all its forms prevailed in the parganas of the State; 13,547 patients were treated. There were 20 major and 773 minor operations performed during the year. The total number of vaccinations was 2,836.

The report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke. Surgeon Captain Smith held charge of the Agency during Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke's absence, on three months' privilege leave. During the year the small dispensaries at Jobat and Ranapur were re-opened and placed in charge of compounders—these States being too poor to afford hospital assistants. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke reports very favourably on the professional ability and skill of Hospital Assistant Ram Saran, a pupil of the Indore Medical School. There were 62,098 patients treated during the year against 48,673 last year. At the Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur, a very much larger number of major operations were performed, *viz.* 110. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke supervises this institution with much zeal and ability.

Malwa Dispensaries.—The number of dispensaries in Malwa is the same as in the preceding year, and they are doing most useful and important work, and are a great boon to the inhabitants. The dispensaries at Mandisore and Barnagar continue to attract a large number of patients.

Three hundred and sixty-four major surgical operations were performed during the year at the branch dispensaries in Malwa. At Jaora Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M.S., performed a good number of cataract operations and with very successful results. Mr. Hormusjee's skill as an oculist is very considerable.

Indore Charitable Hospital.—This institution, the most important in this part of the country, sustained a very great loss during the year in the death of Mr. Gunput Singh, whose reputation and fame had extended throughout the length and breadth of Central India. He had worked with great and untiring zeal for over a quarter of a century at this hospital. Much of the popularity and usefulness of this important institution was due to his great skill, tact and kindness of manner to patients of every degree. The number of patients treated was 28,480. The number of in-patients treated was 3,416, giving a daily average of 147·85. There were 529 major surgical operations performed during the year as compared with 402 in the preceding year; nearly three hundred operations were performed on the eye, this number including 129 cataract operations. Three ovariectomies were performed with a successful result in two cases. Eighty-four patients suffering from stone in the bladder were admitted during the year. In 82 of these cases litholapaxy was performed with a successful result in 80 cases. The only two fatal cases were complicated with advanced organic disease of the kidney. The only two cases in which the cutting operation was performed made good recoveries. This is by far the largest number of operations performed for stone during one year at this hospital. Nine rhinoplastic operations were undertaken for the repair of new noses and with most gratifying results.

The Medical School in connection with this hospital continues to flourish.

Five females qualified during the year for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and are now employed in Central India.

D. F. KEEGAN, M. D., F.R.C.S., *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,*
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names, *viz.*—

1. Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Lieutenants B. C. Waterfield and R. L. Kennion Bhopawar.
2. Lieutenant A. F. Bruce and Lieutenant R. B. Berkeley . Western Malwa.
3. Lieutenant D. Peart, Lieutenant C. E. Ross and Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman Bhopal.
4. Lieutenant F. Minchin and Lieutenant D. Peart . Bundelkhand.
5. Lieutenant R. L. Kennion Gwalior and Jhalawar Border.

2. Detailed reference to the work accomplished by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agent under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of in the year under review, and the number pending settlement at the close of the working season in the several Agencies:—

	Settled in 1892-93.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	43	81
Bundelkhand	35	15
Bhopawar	17	16
Baghelkhand	4	8
Gwalior and Jhalawar border	3	1
Indore	5	<i>Nil</i>
Guna	<i>Nil</i>	17
Western Malwa	35	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	142	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There are three cases in which appeal has been allowed still awaiting final settlement.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Statement showing the number of persons primarily vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the official year 1892-93.

[NOTE.—Only the actual number of persons vaccinated, and not the number of operations, are shown. Re-vaccinations have been wholly excluded from the statement.]

	PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	
Government . . . . .	...	...
Municipal . . . . .	...	...
Local Fund . . . . .	...	...
Native States	41,244	37,120	
Dispensaries	15,430	13,296	
Local Corps, Bhopal Battalion	70	62	
TOTAL .	56,744	50,478	

BHOPAL AGENCY, SEHORE: }
The 2nd May 1893. }

M. J. MEADE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopal.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

NAME OF STATION.										1891-92.	1892-93.
Dhar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22.34	27.85
Jhabua	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.20	26.68
Ali Rajpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34.41	37.12
Barwani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14.75	25.12
Jobat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.09	29.55
Bagode	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.40	23.40
Nanpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46.60	40.65
Sirdarpur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.97	34.15
TOTAL										233.76	244.52
Average rainfall										29.22	30.56

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1892-93.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	EXPORT.			IMPORT.			TOTAL.		
	Weight in		Approximate value.	Weight in		Approximate value.	Weight in		Approximate value.
	Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.	
English manufactures	1,035	...	77,825	540	...	40,500	1,575	...	1,18,125
Country	75	...	3,000	675	...	27,000	750	...	30,000
Raw cotton	4,050	...	64,800	4,380	...	21,900	8,430	...	86,700
Coin	6	22½	21,000	28	22½	85,000	33	5	1,06,000
Fireworks	...	...	...	810	...	20,250	810	...	20,250
Grocery	21,870	...	1,42,852	60,180	...	3,34,280	82,050	...	4,77,132
Timber	6,345	...	6,345	5,775	...	5,775	12,120	...	12,120
Brass and copper vessels	795	...	31,800	360	...	14,400	1,155	...	46,200
Grain	8,325	...	18,105	76,145	...	1,60,905	84,470	...	1,79,010
Opium	...	...	...	5	30	1,380	5	30	1,380
TOTAL	42,501	22½	3,65,527	1,48,697	12½	7,11,390	1,01,998	35	10,76,917

III.

Civil Justice for 1892-93, Bhopawar Agency Native States.

STATES.	CASES PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1891-92.		CASES FILED DURING THE YEAR 1892-93.		TOTAL.		CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1892-93.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF 1892-93.		REMARKS.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		R		R		R		R		R	
Dhar	673	3,72,369	1,619	1,18,283	2,292	4,90,652	1,896	2,88,981	396	2,01,671	
Jhabua	104	17,468	847	47,464	951	64,927	813	50,620	138	14,307	
Ali Rajpur	9	12,687	96	9,710	105	22,397	93	18,935	12	3,462	
Barwani	101	32,753	1,043	79,418	1,144	1,12,171	970	62,800	174	49,371	
Jobat	11	1,660	8	344	19	2,004	9	459	10	1,545	
Bagode	26	2,571	153	4,975	179	7,546	153	5,049	26	2,497	
Dotria	...	...	42	909	42	909	29	673	13	236	
TOTAL	924	4,39,503	3,808	2,61,103	4,732	7,00,606	3,963	4,27,517	769	2,73,039	

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1892-93.

NATURE OF CASES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.		INSTITUTED DURING 1892-93.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS-FERRED.		DIS-CHARGED.		CON-VICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED.		TRANS-FERRED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.			
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
DIAL.																																			
Murder and attempted murder.	...	236	...	1,764	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	944	...	371	...	182	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gulphable homicide . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	236	1,764	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	944	...	371	...	182	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																			
Murder and attempted murder.	6	3	6	3	12	6	4	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide . . .	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity . . .	24	3	12	2	36	5	12	2	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	3	2	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	3	1	22	9	25	10	15	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	4	...	...	25	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	47	27	502	290	549	317	94	61	4	1	...	...	95	51	312	175	44	29	549	317	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences . .	35	13	452	284	487	297	18	8	...	...	...	...	37	17	411	258	21	14	487	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY REPORT

Criminal Justice, 1892-93, Bhopawar Agency,—contd.

[illegible]

V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

STATES.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1893.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1892.	Admitted during the year 1892-93.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	TOTAL.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . .	103	323	426	...	1	3	312	316	110	4,817	103-00	43 12 0	
Jhabua . .	36	200	236	31	1	4	144	180	56	1,566	50-57	31 5 1	
Ali Rajpore . .	28	113	136	11	...	1	82	94	42	1,621	35-00	46 4 6	
Barwani . .	56	107	163	37	...	...	102	139	24	3,061	48-68	62 14 0	
Jobat . .	15	160	175	15	...	...	138	153	22	427	20-60	20 11 8	
Bagode . .	1	42	43	23	...	...	10	33	10	360	7-67	32 11 5	
TOTAL . .	234	945	1,179	117	2	8	788	915	264	11,852	265-52	39 9 9	

VI.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1892-93.

NAMES OF STATES.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1892-93.	TOTAL.	Expenditure for 1892-93.	Closing balance on 31st March 1893.	REMARKS.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar . .	...	8,32,219	8,32,219	7,17,002	...	Closing balance shown to be R7,76,886 on 31st March 1893.
Jhabua . .	797	1,35,384	1,36,181	1,34,427(a)	1,754	(a) Includes R7,241 on account of liquidation of debts.
Ali Rajpore . .	34,506	1,17,042	1,51,548	85,856(b)	65,692	(b) Includes R13,515 paid on account of debts.
Barwani . .	4,66,797	2,53,441	7,20,238	1,74,806	5,45,432(c)	(c) Includes R2,50,000 in Government Promissory Notes.
Jobat . .	8,464	26,888	35,352	22,212(d)	13,140	(d) Includes R4,453 on account of liquidation of debts.
Bagode . .	4,216	13,941	18,157	12,966(e)	5,191	(e) Includes R4,216 remitted to Dewas on account of surplus balance.
Kathiawar . .	76	4,003	4,079	4,079	...	.....
Dotria . .	689	14,240	14,929	12,357	2,572	Came under the management during the year 1892-93.

A. F. DE LAESSOE, Captain,

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

II.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements for 1892-93 (in detail) as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of the vendors for 1892-93.	No.	PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,41,577 7 5	1,46,300 3 3	4,722 11 10	...	213 4 8	1	By Establishment .	22,313 12 5	22,099 0 5	...	214 12 0
2	" " sale of cattle .	...	369 13 0	369 13 0	...	...	2	Contingency .	263 7 3½	259 10 3	...	3 13 0½
3	Bayaie .	9,459 7 8	9,753 0 0	293 8 4	...	195 8 0	3	Purchase of opium .	3,303 3 10	3,422 10 0	6,119 6 2	...
4	Grazing fee .	19,567 6 0	14,012 1 6	...	5,555 4 6	786 11 6						
5	Duty on stone .	3,335 7 10	872 10 9	...	2,462 13 1	...						
	TOTAL	1,73,939 12 11	1,71,307 12 6	5,386 1 2	8,018 1 7	1,195 8 2						
6	Sale of opium .	22,180 15 9	18,923 14 2½	...	3,257 1 0½	...						
7	Sale of Ganja .	3 8 3	...	...	3 8 3	...						
8	License fee from vendors	6,748 12 0	7,021 10 0	272 14 0	...	264 14 3						
9	Abkari .	43,008 5 6	41,517 11 8	...	1,490 9 10	2,704 6 3						
10	Ferry .	4,182 13 6	4,648 15 3	466 1 9	...	380 8 0						
	TOTAL	76,124 7 0	72,112 3 1½	738 15 9	4,751 3 7½	3,349 12 6						
	GRAND TOTAL	2,50,004 3 11	2,43,419 15 7½	6,125 0 11	12,769 5 2½	4,545 4 8		GRAND TOTAL	25,880 7 6½	31,781 4 8	6,119 6 2	218 9 0½
	Net Decrease	...	...	...	6,644 4 3½	...		Net Increase	...	...	...	5,000 13 1½

D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF CASES.			DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.				Remaining on 31st March 1893.
	Remaining on 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	4	45	49	33	5	...	38	11

IV.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1893.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	TOTAL.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	27	68	95	51	6	3	...	...	...	...	60	35

V.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1892-93.

NAME OF COURT.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL OF DECISIONS APPEALED AGAINST.								Remaining on 31st March 1893.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Ex-parte.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	TOTAL.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	6	20	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5

VI.

Return of Revenue Cases decided by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1892-93.

NATURE OF CASES.	Pending at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Paipakhar—					
Hazur tahsil	2	30	32	32	...
Teonthur " . . . . .	...	37	37	37	...
Madhogurh " . . . . .	...	89	89	89	...
Bardi . . . . .	...	3	3	3	...
TOTAL	2	159	161	161	...

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,*Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.*

VII.

Statement showing the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Number.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	SUPER-INTENDENT.		DEWAN.		MAGISTRATE.		DEPUTY AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES.		TOTAL.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Murder	6	9	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	11
2	Attempt at murder . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	2	2	2	16	2	4	...	...	6	22
4	Criminal breach of trust . . . . .	...	...	2	2	18	22	19	24	39	48
5	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt . . . . .	...	...	5	9	5	7	22	69	32	85
6	Robbery . . . . .	...	...	1	5	3	3	2	4	6	12
7	Dacoity . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape . . . . .	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	4	4
9	Assault or criminal force . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Wrongful restraint . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	4	61	123	63	127
11	Theft . . . . .	...	...	1	2	42	90	247	487	290	579
12	Forgery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
13	Cheating . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	11	18	32	24	43
14	Miscellaneous	2	4	50	79	278	549	1,238	2,414	1,568	3,046
	TOTAL	10	15	65	117	358	693	1,608	3,154	2,041	3,979

VIII.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1892-93.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.								PENDING ON 31st MARCH 1893.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		ESCAPED.		TOTAL.		Cases.	Persons.
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Murder	6	9	6	9	2	4	4	5	...	...	6	9	...	...
Culpable homicide	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	4	2	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	4	...	...
TOTAL	10	15	10	15	3	6	7	9	...	...	10	15	...	...

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

IX.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1892-93.

COURT.	Pending on 1st April 1892.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1893.
Consultative Council of Sirdars	11	410	421	405	16

X.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			Remaining on 31st March 1893.
		Pending on 1st April 1892.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	TOTAL.	
1	Dewan	7	166	173	2	166	168	5
2	Civil Judge	36	261	297	9	278	287	10
3	Deputy Magistrates	222	3,086	3,308	140	2,861	3,001	307
4	Honorary Magistrates	248	1,367	1,615	55	1,288	1,343	272
	TOTAL .	513	4,880	5,393	206	4,593	4,799	594

XI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases decided by 26-Lacs Committee for 1892-93.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Committee of Adjustment and 26-Lacs Committee .	115	132	247	123	124

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XII.

Statement of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1892-93.

No.	NAME OF COURT.	FILED.		DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Ex-parte.	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromised.	Judgment.			TOTAL.
1	Dewan's Court	24	1,017	1,041	...	2	...	1	1,003	1,006	6 transferred.
2	Adalat Dewani	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	..... ditto.
3	Settlement Officer, Hazur Tahsil	122	265	387	1	8	...	...	369	378	7 ditto.
4	Ditto	567	676	1,243	...	40	12	...	538	539	7 ditto.
5	Ditto	241	526	767	...	1	...	...	25	25	.....
6	Ditto	...	155	155	...	...	...	...	1,951	2,170	..... ditto.
7	Tahsildar of Hazur Tahsil	110	2,296	2,406	39	147	16	17	291	323	84 ditto.
8	Ditto of Madhogarh	72	327	399	3	8	14	7	665	616	38 ditto.
9	Ditto of Mowango	37	661	698	5	25	4	17	81	136	17 ditto.
10	Ditto of Ramnagar	16	206	222	1	29	14	11	183	200	22 ditto.
11	Ditto of Berdi	5	196	201	2	28	2	10	311	391	1 ditto.
12	Ditto of Tenether	28	431	504	19	27	5	29	7	12	1 ditto.
13	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpore	1	17	18	...	1	2	...	1	1	2 ditto.
14	Ditto	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	11	15	..... ditto.
15	Honorary Magistrate, Rewah Khas	10	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	6	.....
16	Ditto, Ghooman	4	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	16 ditto.
17	Ditto, Bargawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
18	Ditto, Chendia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
19	Ditto, Baikunthpur	30	16	46	2	2	...	1	14	19	1 ditto.
20	Ditto, Krishengarh	6	40	46	6	9	...	...	28	43	2 ditto.
21	Ditto, Karkalpore	4	8	12	1	1	...	3	6	11	.....
22	Ditto, Rampore Baghel	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
23	Ditto, Rampore Naikin	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 ditto.
24	Ditto, Rewah Khas	4	47	51	7	10	...	1	28	46	.....
25	Ditto, Marwas	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	.....
26	Ditto, Singwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
27	Ditto, Jodhpore	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	.....
	Ditto, Lalgaon	...	17	17	...	...	1	...	9	10	.....
TOTAL		1,282	6,967	8,249	89	343	70	102	6,289	6,893	241 ditto.

D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand,
and Superintendent of Rewah.

XIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.					Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	TOTAL.	
		<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>						
4	45	49	33	5	...	...	38	11
		<i>Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.</i>						
6	108	114	69	19	17	7	112	2
		<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.</i>						
2	131	133	69	38	22	2	131	2

XIV.

Return showing the disposals of Appeals in Civil cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	Exparte.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
27	68	95	51	6	...	...	...	3	...	60	35
			<i>Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
12	155	167	44	21	...	9	1	88	3	166	1
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
126	558	684	262	104	3	13	2	253	...	637	47

XV.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Pending at the close of the year 1891-92.	Filed during the year 1892-93.	TOTAL.	DISPOSAL.								Pending at the close of the year 1892-93.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Exparte.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	TOTAL.	
			<i>Appeals from the Dewan to the Superintendent.</i>								
6	20	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	5
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.</i>								
4	50	54	18	5	5	5	15	1	...	49	5
			<i>Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.</i>								
41	142	183	63	22	3	10	63	2	2	165	18

D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Cases for and against the Darbar relating to the Estate of the deceased Ranaval Maharani for 1892-93.

DESCRIPTION.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
Cases in which the Darbar was plaintiff.	...	46	46	45	1	
Cases in which the Darbar was defendant.	...	11	11	10	1	
TOTAL.	...	57	57	55	2	

XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Villages surveyed and assessed, their previous and past Jamas, and the increase.

No.	NAME OF PARGANA.	Total Villages.		No. OF VILLAGES SURVEYED.						No. OF VILLAGES ASSESSED.						Previous Jama of the assessed Villages.	Present Jama of the assessed Villages.	Increase.
				Up to the end of last year.		During the year.		TOTAL.	Up to the end of last year.		During the year.		TOTAL.					
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.		Full.	Patches.			
1	Hazur tahsil	713	443	713	443	1	1	713	443	680	364	24	79	713	443	1,63,336 10 10	2,26,248 4 10	62,900 10 0
2	Madhogarh „	562	478	335	299	50	85	385	384	223	144	233	252	455	396	87,707 13 6	1,45,004 13 3	57,296 15 9
3	Teonthar „	605	1,233	267	662	109	357	370	1,009	199	221	126	374	325	595	1,18,615 5 9	1,49,588 0 10	30,972 11 1
4	Berdi „	433	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	47	238	47	07,177 2 0	83,255 10 0	21,078 7 6

XVIII.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of Rewah State for 1892-93.

No.	NAME OF COURT TO WHICH APPEAL IS MADE.	From what Court.	FILED.			DISPOSED OF.							Pending at the close of year.	REMARKS.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	TOTAL.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Default.			TOTAL.
	To	From	<i>Appeals of Revenue Cases.</i>											
1	Dewan's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge	1	21	22	7	3	1	5	...	...	3	19	3
2	Adalat Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates	20	68	88	29	12	2	33	...	1	0	83	5
		TOTAL	21	89	110	36	15	3	38	...	1	9	103	8
			<i>Nigrani of Revenue Cases.</i>											
1	Dewan's Court	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge	3	29	32	11	2	4	10	1	...	2	30	2
2	Adalat Dewani	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates	21	74	95	34	10	1	30	2	1	4	62	13
		TOTAL	24	103	127	45	12	5	40	3	1	6	112	15

XIX.

Statement giving Account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1892-93.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on 1st April 1892.	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced	TOTAL.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1893.	Loss in raw materials.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
R a. p. 275 5 5	R a. p. 3,559 1 0	R a. p. 3,834 7 2	R a. p. 3,632 1 1½	R a. p. 196 12 9½	R a. p. 5 9 3	

D. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1892-93.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

	IN JAIL ON 1st APRIL 1893.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			TRANSFERRED.*			DIED †			DISCHARGED. ‡			TOTAL.		
	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.	Male.		TOTAL.
Prisoners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Hawaltees	167	6	173	375	31	406	542	37	579	18	...	18	8	...	8	267	21	288	293	21	314
"	4 L. C.	1 L. C.	5 L. C.	4 L. C.	...	4 L. C.	8 L. C.	1 L. C.	9 L. C.	6 L. C.	...	6 L. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 L. C.	...	6 L. C.
"	8	2	10	48	10	58	56	12	68	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
"	...	...	...	27	7	44	37	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	40	35	5	40
"	8	...	8	56	11	67	64	11	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	9	71	62	9	71
Kotwali Rewah																					

	REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1893.			EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.							RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.					MONTHLY AVERAGE		
	Male.		TOTAL.	Rations of Hawaltees and prisoners.		Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.		Fixed establishment.	TOTAL.	Daily average number of prisoners and Hawaltees.		Annual average cost per head of prisoners and Hawaltees.		Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.		Monthly average cost per head.
Prisoners	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Hawaltees	249	16	265	6,516	7 2 1/2	685	1 6	608	10 11 1/2	3,576	8 9	11,386	12 5 9	3,576	8 9	7,810	3 8	...
"
"	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotwali Rewah																		

* By transfer is meant that 6 life-convict males transported to Andamans and 12 term prisoners (males) sent to Sutan.
† Out of 8 males 2 died of dysentery, 3 of debility, 1 of asthma, 1 of fever, 1 of diarrhoea, and 1 of stone.
‡ Out of 267 term prisoners (males) 285; 219 males and 15 females (234); released on expiry of terms 11 males and 2 females (13) from Appellate Court, 6 males on payment of fine, 2 males for debility by Superintendent's order, 1 male executed, 1 male for good conduct, 1 male on bail, and 20 males; and 4 females (30) on the occasion of His Highness's Gouna.
§ Out of 56 males and 11 females (67) Hawaltees, 6 males on bail, 1 male on Muchulka, 12 males and 6 females for want of proof, 4 males transported, 29 males and 6 females imprisoned, 1 male died, and 3 males transferred to Sutan.

NOTE.—L. C. = Life Convicts; T. P. = Term prisoner; M. = Male, F. = Female.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1892-93.

STATES.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	REMARKS.
Sarila (Estimates) . .	53,037	44,793	8,244	The figures shown last year included arrears of past years, both in the revenue and expenditure.
Bhaisonda (ditto) . .	13,958	11,113	2,845	
Garrauli (ditto) . .	33,200	32,770	430	

F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1892-93.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS THE POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND, WAS ON TOUR DURING THE MONTHS OF												TOTAL.
	April 1892.	May 1892.	June 1892.	July 1892.	August 1892.	September 1892.	October 1892.	November 1892.	December 1892.	January 1893.	February 1893.	March 1893.	
Colonel F. A. Wilson .	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	28	31	31	28	20	143
Captain C. Herbert .	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
TOTAL	3	...	2	4	...	4	3	28	31	31	28	20	154

F. A. WILSON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

GUNA.

Statistical Abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1892-93.

NAME OF STATE.	PARTICULARS OF RULERS.				GENERAL STATISTICS.			ARMED FORCES.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalows.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal Roads.	The criminal cases of all Officers in international administration cases are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own courts.		Administration of Justice.	NUMBER OF SERIOUS CASES.				Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi, and bullock's hide.	SEASONS UNDER REPORT, FAVOURABLE OR OTHERWISE AS REGARDS.		GENERAL REMARKS.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Grenade.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.						Area in Square Miles.	Population.		Revenue.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.		Murder.	Highway and gang dacoity.		Attack on Government Mails.	Suits and other small cases.	Health.	Agriculture.
Sirsi	Diwan	Meherban Singh.	22	...	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Good	Good	The States of Guna, Parone, Umr, Bhadowna, and Sirsi, are managed by their Chiefs under the Superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Bhadowna	Raja	Madho Singh	17	...	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	2	...	...	Good	Good	
Umr	Raja	Pirthi Singh	22	...	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	2	...	...	Good	Good	
Parone	Raja	Gajandar Singh	24	...	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Good	Good	
Dharnadha.	Thakur	Bhim Singh	34	...	Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	...	...	...	Good	Good	
Guna	Raja	Balbadhar Singh	24	...	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Good	Good	
Raghogarh.	Raja	Jeymandal Singh	74	...	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	...	...	1	...	...	Good	Good	

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.			DEBITMENTS.									
	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Shareholders in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	R a. p. 67,180 2 10	R a. p. 1,97,093 7 0	R a. p. 2,64,253 9 10	R a. p. 22,815 15 8	R a. p. 46,740 15 11	R a. p. 2,289 4 1	R a. p. 32,642 11 10	R a. p. 4,368 0 0	R a. p. 10,317 14 6	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 57,714 11 0	R a. p. 1,76,899 9 0	R a. p. 87,414 0 10
II. Political Agencies and Manipore Pargana Funds.	R a. p. 45,510 14 9	R a. p. 1,10,961 2 5	R a. p. 1,56,472 1 2	R a. p. 8,701 0 0	R a. p. 27,092 6 2	R a. p. 15,394 6 7	R a. p. 15,539 12 6	R a. p. 15,024 0 0	R a. p. 2,724 6 4	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 21,836 6 2	R a. p. 1,06,252 5 9	R a. p. 50,219 11 5
III. Fund raised for special purpose.	R a. p. 72,373 2 2	R a. p. 1,87,196 7 0	R a. p. 2,59,569 9 2	R a. p. 25,522 2 8	R a. p. 40,019 8 10	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 21,980 10 11	R a. p. 12,331 8 6	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 86,891 3 1	R a. p. 1,86,745 2 0	R a. p. 72,824 7 2
IV. Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	R a. p. 28,654 0 0	R a. p. 20,120 0 0	R a. p. 48,774 0 0	R a. p. 1,361 0 0	R a. p. 1,541 0 0	R a. p. 413 0 0	R a. p. 5,128 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 2,791 0 0	R a. p. 500	R a. p. 727 0 0	R a. p. 12,461 0 0	R a. p. 36,313 0 0
GRAND TOTAL	R a. p. 2,13,698 8 9	R a. p. 5,15,371 0 5	R a. p. 7,29,069 4 2	R a. p. 58,400 2 4	R a. p. 1,15,393 14 11	R a. p. 17,986 10 8	R a. p. 53,310 8 4	R a. p. 41,372 10 11	R a. p. 28,164 13 4	R a. p. 500	R a. p. 1,67,169 4 3	R a. p. 4,82,298 0 9	R a. p. 2,46,771 3 5

PROVINCIAL GENERAL.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	59,886	6	9
Sale of Stamps	29,149	14	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	12,841	13	0
Electric Telegraph	41,134	3	10
Postal (including Money Order) Collections	12,84,293	10	9
Miscellaneous	27,480	7	1

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,36,241	0	7
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,34,289	12	0
Do. paid through	2,02,800	9	7
Fixed payment for istimrar land	27,194	5	6
Succession and nazrana	6,187	8	0

GRAND TOTAL	22,50,799	11	1
.....	22,50,799	11	1

F. C. GRANT, Captain,
Political Assistant, Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Public Works from Local Funds.

CANTONMENTS AND AGENCIES.	Contri- bution to Public Works Depart- ment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works calling for Remarks.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	7,113 0 0	5,439 0 0	12,552 0 0	
2. Gwalior Agency	602 2 5	19 8 0	621 10 5	
3. Bhopal Agency	9,047 2 4	9,047 2 4	
4. Western Malwa Agency	503 12 9	503 12 9	
5. Bhopawar Agency	1,000 0 0	1,619 0 0	2,619 0 0	
6. Guna Agency	1,018 7 7	1,018 7 7	
7. Manpur Pargana Road Fund	
8. Ditto School Fund	
9. Ditto Town Fund	
10. Indore Agency Road Fund	600 0 0	1,354 0 0	1,954 0 0	
11. Baghelkhand Agency	
12. Bundelkhand Agency	64 7 0	685 8 5	749 15 5	
13. Mhow Cantonment	2,779 14 0	38,382 0 1	41,161 14 1	
14. Neemuch „	1,003 12 6	1,003 12 6	
15. Nowgong „	1,488 8 11	2,777 0 9	4,265 9 8	
16. Sipri „	300 1 2	1,192 5 9	1,492 6 11	
17. Mahidpur „	
18. Sutna „	9 10 6	9 10 6	
19. Malwa Dharamshalla Fund	
20. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	2,382 14 0	7,636 10 10	10,019 8 10	
21. Abkaree Fund	(a) 20,000	(b) 10,000 0 0	.....	30,000 0 0	(a) For roads and local improvements.
22. Bhopawar Chikli Fund	(b) For the construction of feeder road from Kurwai to Kathora.
TOTAL . . .	20,000	26,380 15 6	70,687 15 6	1,17,018 15 0	

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year-1892-93.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,277	...	1,983	254	248	2,485
Political Agencies . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2,277				
TOTAL . . . . .	...	2,277	1,983	254	248	2,485

A.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1892-93.

No.	ROADS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
	INDORE DIVISION.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	193	...	...	7,723	181	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	157	
3	Ujjein-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	114	
4	Dewas-Ujjein Road	7	...	...	4,983	191	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	175	
6	Binora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	127	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road	15	...	...	4,479	160	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	175	
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	100	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar Tirla, and Sirdarpur Roads	24½	...	...	6,046	153	
11	Indore Station Roads	21½	...	...	Not known.	290	
12	Barnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	58	
13	Namli-Sailana Feeder Road	10½	...	...	...	...	} Under construction.
14	Malwa-Gujrat Road near Sirdarpur	4	...	...	1,758	...	
	TOTAL	503	...	...	...	160	
	NAGODE DIVISION.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14½	...	...	7,609	243	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20½	...	...	5,260	65	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100½	...	...	9,823	142	
4	Banda-Sangor Road	59½	...	...	7,048	121	
5	Heera Ghat Road	8½	...	...	4,772	...	} Newly completed.
6	Great Deccan Road	44½	...	...	Not known.	31	
7	Nagode-Kalinger Road . . . . .	...	38	...	200	13	
8	Alipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road	7½	...	...	5,075	132	
	TOTAL	250½	38	...	...	110	

B.

Statement showing the Total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1892-93.

No.	ROADS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	REMARKS.
	GWALIOR STATE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247½	...	...	...	...
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...
4	Gwalior-Etawa Road	59½	...	...	...	...
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...
6	Sipri ditto	5	...	...	...	...
7	Short roads round Gwalior	10½	...	...	...	...
8	Dewas-Ujjein Road	16	...	...	...	...
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17½	...	...	...	...
10	Ujjein-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55½	...	...	...	...
12	Neemuch-Nusseerabad Road	9½	...	...	...	...
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	12½	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	548½	...	...	...	...
	BHOPAL STATE.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...
2	Biaora-Ashta Road	22	...	...	...	...
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	91½	...	...	...	...
	REWAH STATE.						

H. F. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

*Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in
Central India and Rajputana, P. W. Dept.*

C.

Statement showing the Total Length of Roads and Lines of Communications maintained by the Rewah State during the year 1892-93.

Serial No.	DETAIL.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kacha and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1892-93.	REMARKS.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	From Sutra to the junction of the Great Deccan Road at Bela . .	22½ miles	...	...	5,284 5 1	Bridged and metalled road.
2	Portion of the Great Deccan Road from the boundary between Rewah and Maihar to that between Rewah and Mirzapur . .	87½ "	...	...	540 6 8	
3	From Mangowan on the Great Deccan Road <i>via</i> Sohagi to the boundary between the Rewah State and Allahabad district .	...	32 miles	...	225 0 0	
4	Rewah to Govindgarh . . .	...	10 "	...	2,273 3 9	
5	From Govindgarh to Ramnagar <i>via</i> Popra Ghat . . . .	...	...	17½ miles	296 14 3	
6	From Ramnagar to Amarpatan <i>via</i> Gursari Ghat . . . .	...	...	17 "	68 4 0	
7	From Rewah to Sittaha <i>via</i> Baikunthpur . . . .	...	...	36 "	256 0 0	
8	From Sohagi to Dabhara <i>via</i> Sittaha . . . .	...	...	30 "	250 0 0	
9	From Govindgarh to Jhiria . .	...	...	4½ "	...	
10	Banpur Road . . . .	...	...	...	...
11	From Manganj to Sihaul . .	...	...	27 miles	...	
				TOTAL .	9,144 1 9	

D. ROBERTSON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1892-93, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China Markets.*

RETURN 2.—Exports—Imperial and Provincial, 1892-93.

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	672	10,028½	60,17,100	{ 212 4	916 38½	6,41,200 Free.
Rutlam	136	1,631½	9,78,900	{ 14 23	34½ 39	24,150 Free.
Dhar	44	661½	3,96,900	...	...	...
Ujjein	486	5,765½	34,59,300	{ 70 35	313½ 93	2,19,450 65,100
Chitor	448	3,843	23,05,800	{ 18 ...	74½ 4	Free. ...
Jaora	93	1,044½	6,26,700	...	...	...
Bhopal	126	1,333½	8,00,100	{ 1 3	4 19½	2,800 13,650
Mandsaur	332	4,293	25,75,800	{ 13 ...	18½ ...	Free. ...
TOTAL	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	{ 1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	{ 1,405 361½	9,83,500 Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	{ 1,387 192½	9,70,900 Free.
1889-90	2,403	30,564	1,98,66,600	389	{ 1,376½ 138½	9,63,550 Free.
1888-89	2,290	30,315	1,97,04,750	381	{ 1,500½ 120½	10,21,475 Free.
1887-88	2,699	36,799	2,39,19,350	432	{ 1,531½ 131	10,72,050 Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports,—R600 per chest from 5th July 1890, R650 per chest from 28th June 1892 to 4th July 1890.

Hundi stamps to the value of R12,099-4-0 were used in Malwa by exporters for hundis in payment of Government duty.

RETURN 3.—Provincial Exports in 1892-93—Details.

1892-93.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	58	176	1,23,200
Madras Presidency	58	149½	Free.
Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	85	542½	3,79,750
Hyderabad Deccan	48	260½	1,82,350
Mysore Government	144	401½	2,81,050
Coorg Administration . . . . .	.....	20	Free.
	.....	1	Free.
TOTAL	393	1,380½ 170½	9,66,350 Free.

RETURN 4.—Cess Dues Collections, 1892-93.

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	10944 8 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,666 0 0	1,666 0 0	.....
Dhar . . . . .	.....	.....	2,397 15 0
Ujjein	6,079 0 0	6,079 0 0	.....
Jaora	1,044 8 0	1,044 8 0	.....
Bhopal	1,337 8 0	1,337 8 0	.....
Mandsaur	4,312 8 0	4,312 8 0	.....
TOTAL	25,384 0 0	14,439 8 0	2,397 15 0

JUDICIAL.

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS.				SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1892-93.				AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		
	Pending at close of 1891-92.	Filed during 1892-93.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during 1892-93.	Pending at close of 1892-93.	VALUE OF SUITS.		COST OF CONDUCT OF SUITS.		AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
						Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
RESIDENT, GWALIOR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	9	7	16	6	10	10,709 4 5	1,784 14 1	591 1 1	98 8 2	1,371	228.5
POLITICAL AGENT, BUNDELKHAND . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,908 12 9	73 3 7	10 9 6	0 6 6	8,283	318.6
POLITICAL AGENT, BAGHELKHAND . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, WESTERN MALWA	16	129	145	126	19	7,486 3 9	59 6 8	567 14 0	4 8 1	5,566	44.17
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	3	52	55	47	8	2,279 12 3	48 8 1	6 15 0	0 2 4	2,290	48.72
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	13	43	56	32	24	1,095 13 9	34 3 1	96 4 0	3 0 1	3,028	94.62
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	260	18	278	19	259	466 5 3	24 8 8	...	...	...	...
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL	1	21	22	21	1	5,843 5 3	278 7 10	286 10 0	13 10 5	502	23.9
POLITICAL AGENT, BHOPAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	39	200	239	185	54	25,139 10 2	105 3 0	1,541 13 1	6 5 4	10,467	56.68
CIVIL JUDGE, INDORE RESIDENCY	284	89	373	92	281	4,649 14 3	12 7 8	17 8 6	0 0 9	10,573	114.92
SUPERINTENDENT, SEHORE BAZAR	28	246	274	229	45	80,331 15 5	350 12 8	3,593 12 0	15 11 1	386	16.7
DEPUTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT, MANPUR	8	65	73	69	4	74,076 2 9	1,014 11 11	41 4 0	0 9 6	138	2.
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR	27	301	328	300	28	11,846 14 1	39 7 10	776 0 3	2 9 4	4,001	13.3
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR	32	307	339	307	32	2,528 10 0	8 3 10	105 7 0	0 5 6	11,526	37.5
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR	5	42	47	43	4	1,298 5 3	30 3 1	...	...	1,376	32.00
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMASDAR OF MANPUR . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	60	589	649	572	77	93,477 2 9	144 0 0	4,369 12 3	6 11 8	5,763	9.01
TOTAL	40	372	412	376	36	78,605 12 9	185 15 0	146 11 0	0 5 8	11,664	28.31

A.—CIVIL JUSTICE—continued.

[illegible]

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICES.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1891-92.		INSTITUTED DURING 1892-93.		Total.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS-FERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1892-93.		Total.		WHIP-ED ONLY.		IMPRISON-ED AND WHIPPED.		IMPRISON-ED AND FINED.		TRANS-FERRED.		SEN-TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.		Total number of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
COURTS OF POLITICAL AGENTS AND THEIR OFFICERS, EXCLUDING CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Murder and attempted murder	3	1	36	24	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	15	12	7	3	36	24	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	5	...	...	15	12	15-37	321																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Culpable homicide	40	3	209	41	249	44	...	...	...	...	...	2	41	2	22	33	12	1	240	44	...	...	22	6	...	...	...	...	83	14	17	5	...	22	53	45-50	364																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Dacoity	...	...	12	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	6	4	1	12	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	1	10-20	708																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	2	237	155	241	167	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	167	9	8	63	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Miscellaneous offences	31	6	950	546	981	552	1	1	...	...	...	...	440	235	518	305	12	3	981	552	...	...	36	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
TOTAL	78	12	1,472	782	1,550	794	3	3	27	910	315	875	451	35	8	1,550	794	9	8	223	111	4	4	28	12	90	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	22	10	

C.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Attendance of Witnesses.

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	5	3	·60	1
Political Agent, Bhopal	96	82	0·85	82
" " Bundelkhand	419	163	·38	124
" " Baghelkhand	12	12	1·	12
" " Western Malwa	13	108	1·16	80
" " Bhopawar	13	13	1·	13
Political Assistant, Guna	18	18	1·	18
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.	40	18	2·22	14
Attaché, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, (1st class Magistrate, Indore Residency).	300	98	3·06	200
Second Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	27	11	2·46	6
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar Magistrate, 2nd class	349	349	1·	349
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	14	14	1·	14
Kamasdar, Manpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,006	889	·89	918
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	160	423	2·6	130
" " Neemuch " "	954	954	1·	954
" " Nowgong " "	421	464	1·	378
" " Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	151	63	·417	151
TOTAL	1,686	1,904	1·13	1,613
GRAND TOTAL	2,692	2,793	1·08	2,526

D.—POLICE.

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.	MEN OF ALL GRADES.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
Indore Residency Police	R a. p.	...	43	4,371 0 0	...	43	4,371 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	6	403 9 2	...	6	403 9 2
Bhopal Political Agency Police	54	4,072 5 6	...	54	4,072 5 6
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	23	210 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	210 0 0
Western Malwa Agency Police	7	523 0 0	...	7	523 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police { Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	53
Manpur Pargana Police.	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Agency Road Police.	32	9,168 0 0	...	32	9,168 0 0
Guna Agency Police	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	159	13,898 14 8	5	255	22,184 14 8
Mhow Cantonment Police	135	15,327 3 0	...	135	15,327 3 0
Neemuch Cantonment Police	76	9,320 6 2	...	76	9,320 6 2
Nowgong Cantonment Police	50	5,134 12 8	...	50	5,134 12 8
Sipri Cantonment Police	20	2,724 0 0	...	20	2,724 0 0
TOTAL	281	32,506 5 10	...	281	32,506 5 10
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	...	440	46,405 4 6	5	536	54,691 4 6

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						Remain- ing in Jail on 31st March 1893.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						TOTAL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1892.	Admit- ted during the year.	TOTAL.	Trans- ferred.	Escap- ed.	Died.	Dis- charg- ed.	TOTAL.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.			
Indore	289	306	595	3	1	18	276	298	R a. p. 7,228 7 11	R a. p. 1,695 5 1	R a. p. 1,055 0 6	R a. p. 2,820 0 0	R a. p. 4,136 4 7	R a. p. 16,935 2 1	297.53	R a. p. 57 0 3
Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue.																
SHORE { Under-trial prisoners paid																
Nowgong Jail { from Local Funds.																
Sutna Jail . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p. 3,617 13 7	R a. p. 389 11 3	R a. p. 227 10 0	R a. p. 1,692 0 0	R a. p. 29 9 0	R a. p. 5,846 11 10	92.18	R a. p. 63 6 9
Agar	13	29	42	7	...	...	25	32	R a. p. 325 5 5	R a. p. 116 12 10	R a. p. 19 8 0	R a. p. 756 0 0	...	R a. p. 1,217 10 3	8.98	R a. p. 135 10 8
BHOFAWAE { Sirdarpur																
AGENCY { Khaltat																
JAIL. { Naupur																
Guna	10	8	18	...	...	...	14	14	R a. p. 628 7 3	R a. p. 165 4 9	R a. p. 61 10 3	R a. p. 204 0 0	...	R a. p. 1,059 6 3	21.00	R a. p. 50 6 7
TOTAL	413	851	1,264	265	2	21	468	756	R a. p. 12,523 12 4	R a. p. 2,576 13 10	R a. p. 1,393 13 9	R a. p. 6,084 15 8	R a. p. 4,235 12 2	R a. p. 26,765 3 9	444.39	R a. p. 60 3 8
Cantonment Lock-ups.																
Mhow	2	270	272	25	...	...	242	267	R a. p. 147 6 0	...	...	...	...	R a. p. 147 6 0	3.2	R a. p. 46 0 10
Neemuch	6	52	58	7	...	...	44	51	R a. p. 284 11 6	R a. p. 31 0 6	...	R a. p. 96 0 0	...	R a. p. 411 12 0	3.8	R a. p. 108 5 9
Sipri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8	322	330	32	...	...	286	318	R a. p. 432 1 6	R a. p. 31 0 6	...	R a. p. 96 0 0	...	R a. p. 559 2 0	6.10	R a. p. 92 2 5
GRAND TOTAL	421	1,173	1,594	297	2	21	754	1,074	R a. p. 12,955 13 10	R a. p. 2,607 14 4	R a. p. 1,393 13 9	R a. p. 6,130 15 8	R a. p. 4,235 12 2	R a. p. 27,324 5 9	450.49	R a. p. 60 8 3

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		Number.	Strength.	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.			Number.	Strength.		
<i>Troops of the line.</i>										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	4	509	3	488	1½ 1 company ½ battalion	1,262	2½	2,080
Bundelkhand District (Sipri)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	109	"	"
" (Nowgong)	"	"	1	653	1	158	"	335	1	945
Narbada District (Sutna)	"	"	Detachment.	34	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL	1	630	1½ and detachment	1,196	4	646	1½, 1 company & ½ battalion	1,706	3½	3,025
<i>Local Corps under the Central India Agency.</i>										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	"	"	2	1,250	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	909
Malwa-Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	587
TOTAL	"	"	2	1,250	"	"	"	"	2	1,496
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3½ and detachment	2,446	4	646	1½, 1 company & ½ battalion	1,706	5½	4,521

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPHS.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Central India Administration for the year 1892-93.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRES.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
884	28	...	912	2,791.6	28	...	2,819.6

Offices.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
<i>Departmental Offices.</i>					
				<i>Rs a.</i>	
Guna	2,316	2,201	1,758	2,095 15	
Indore	6,063	9,693	101,906	5,895 9	
Indore City	11,150	11,404	...	10,974 9	
Mhow	6,055	7,218	2,562	6,748 13	
Neemuch	4,236	3,820	9,600	4,081 3	
Ujjein	9,856	9,430	4,568	9,806 5	
Govindgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	Opened on 31st March 1893.
<i>Postal Combined Offices.</i>					
Agar	1,688	2,137	...	1,775 13	
Bhilsa	287	476	...	285 3	
Biaora	770	890	...	747 1	
Bhopal	2,212	3,679	5,877	2,252 15	
Dewas	852	875	...	990 10	
Dhar	1,201	1,359	...	1,111 4	
Gwalior	1,590	1,814	4,534	1,586 15	
Janak Tal	4,023	7,500	...	4,132 10	
Jaora	2,699	3,161	...	2,661 12	
Mandsaur	2,304	2,676	...	2,110 3	
Nawgong	2,584	2,210	...	2,899 1	
Rewah	1,086	1,270	...	1,376 6	
Rutlam	5,175	5,824	4	5,250 10	
Sarangpur	257	303	2	250 4	
Sehore	1,520	1,668	...	1,485 2	
Shajapur	685	785	118	602 1	
Sipri	743	793	...	669 8	
Sirdarpur	894	1,085	...	1,059 6	
Sutna	2,045	2,447	4,512	2,126 13	

Number of Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Govindgarh } Opened on 31st March temporarily Shikarganj } for His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp.	<i>Nil.</i>

